DENTISTRY. THE UNDERSIGNED takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that he is still carrying on the business at the old established stand, and during the last two years I have filled over two thousand teeth, and found all to give entire satisfaction with the exception of five, that being the number, as far as I can ascertain. All work done by me is warranted to give satisfaction, and charges moderate. et of the corner of Mar-et st. JOHN H. FREEMAN.

Dec. 7, 1858. WILLIAM J. PRICE.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON; N. C. Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all oth ers engaged in the Turpentine business.

**Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.

Nov. 24th, 1858.

F. M. BIZZELL, F. M. BIZZELL,

ROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 29 North WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of

all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from cash customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions. Nov. 19th, 1858 Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately. WM. H. TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. gs Will give prompt and personal attention to all nsignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, 4R. COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, ena-

T. M. SMITH, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country pro-

Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'. 39-1y-8-1y Oct. 21st, 1858.

Harness & Leather Establishment
EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks,
Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, ; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale retail, at the lowest New York prices. ### Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and reaired.

JAMES WILSON,

Dec. 3.—14-6m

No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

H. W. GROVES, INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, JOHN F. HERRING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. CI where he can be found when not engaged in out-door busi-

THOMAS TORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. March 19, 1857-29-1y.

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS, Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's

Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C., BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trim-ming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orers solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and
Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilmington N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE

BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put

May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as can be received from any

or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order, N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt atntion; and all articles warranted to be as recon Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Ustreet, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash, "Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN. INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

GEO. W. ROSE.

MARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

UCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY. B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where a continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, OCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times execute work with neatness and despatch. He superinends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State. He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and ap-

lying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call. May 28th, 1858

Wanted.

NEGROES: NEGROES WANTED::

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

Dec. 17.

J. A. McARTHUR.

16-1y*

NEGROES WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

Wilmington In

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAL MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1859.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTIUTE. THIS INSTITUTION RESUMED OPERATIONS ON the 13th of September last, under the guidance of the same Faculty and Rules of the last two Sessions.

For particulars, see Catalogues, or address L. C. Graves, or

H. A. BIZZELL,

Secretary of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 24, 1858.

WILSON FEMALE SEMINARY, WILSON MALE ACADEMY.
WILSON, N. C. uperintended by Mr. & Mrs. Richardson, in the Sen Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. MARSHALL in the Academy, aide

by a full corps of Assistant Teachers.

THESE SCHOOLS WILL BE RE-OPENED FOR THE ADmission of Pupils on the 10th of January, 1859.

Promptness solicited.

No change of Teachers, Terms, or of the anti-sectarian basis on which the Schools have heretofore been conducted. School Rooms and Boarding Houses separate. Board from \$8 to \$10 per months. Tuition from \$7 50 to \$30 00 per session of Five months. session of Five months.

Circulars containing the plans of the Schools in full, sent upon application. Address D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,

Principal of the Wilson Schools, o J. B. WILLIAMS, Sccretary and Financial Agent. 17-t1Feb December 24th, 1858.

Schools.

VOL. 15.

SCHOOL BOOKS. THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive ssortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms.

MERRRILL & PIERCE. 21-1t-5-tf

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.

MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal Board in advance, is \$6 50; Tuition from \$10 to \$15; Or Board in advance, is \$6 50; Tuition from \$10 to \$10; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to

W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.

Sept. 4th, 1857

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS. 10.000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;

Lard Oil;

500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; 50 bbls. " dry assorted: Spanish Brown; Venetian Red; Yellow Ochre; Linseed Oil;

Best Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale
and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
5-tf Druggist & Chemist. wholesale and retail, by

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. IN EQUITY.
Wm. T. Bray and wife, and others—Petition for sale of Land.

TN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity for New Hanover county, made in this cause at Fall Term, 1858, of said Court, I shall, on Tuesday, January 25th, 1859, (being Tuesday of the Special Term of Superior Court) offer for sale by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, the following lot, or parcel of land, viz:—"beginning in the Eastern line of Fourth street at a point sixty-six feet North of the North-Eastern intersection of Bladen street with said Fourth street; thence Eastwardly in a line parallel with said Bladen street one bundred and sixty. Bladen street with said Fourth street; thence Eastwardly in a line parallel with said Bladen street one hundred and sixty-five feet; thence Northwardly in a line parallel with said Fourth streetsixty-six feet; thence Westwardly in a line parallel with said Bladen street one hundred and sixty-five feet, to the Eastern line of said Fourth street, and thence Southwardly with the line of said Fourth street sixty-six feet to the beginning? height the Western helf of let No. (5) the beginning "—being the Western half of lot No. (5) block [293.]

TERMS—One-Third cash—the balance at 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security.

Given under my hand, at office, December 22d, 1858. [18-ts-Pr. fee \$6 56] A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. IN EQUITY.

Evan Larkins & wife, and others, | Petition for sale of Land. Exparte.

Petition for sale of Land.

Py VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF

Equity for New Hangyer county models to the court of Equity for New Hanover county, made in this cause at Fall Term, 1858, I shall offer for sale by public auction at the Market House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, January 25th (being Tuesday of the Special Term of Superior Court.) "654 acres of land in New Hanover county, lying on both sides of Trumpeter Creek, adjoining the lands of James Brown, Andrew J. Westbrook (formerly Sion Pickett's) and others.

TERMS.—Seventy-Five Dollars ca-h—the balance at 6 nonths, under bond with approved security. Given under my hand, at office, Dec. 22d, 1858. [18-ts-Pr. fee \$4 38] A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.

> STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-Nov. Term, 1858. Sarah Carroll, widow of Raiford Carroll, John O. Carroll, David D. Carroll, Jas. Petition for Dower.

Cox and wife Mary, and others,
T APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that John O. Carroll is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion, it was ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for him to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, the 3d Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be held pro con

Witness, J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of November, 1858, and of American Independence the 83d year, this the 29th of November. J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k. Dec. 3, 1858. [Pr. adv. \$5 62]-14-5w*

IN EQUITY_HORRY DISTRICT, S. C. The Administratix of John Readmon. Bill to Marshal Assets vs. Henry Hardy, et. al.

T APPEARING to my satisfaction, that Mary E. Read mon, a party defendant to the above bill, resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court: It is, on motion of Harliee & Walsh, complainants' Solicitors, ordered, that the said defendant do appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill aforesaid, within three months from the date of this publication, or an order pro confesso may be taken against her.

JNO. R. BEATTY, Comm. in Equity.

Rewards.

LOST_\$10 REWARD. ON THE CARS YESTERDAY EVENING BE-tween Burgaw Station and Wilmington, or be-tween the Passenger Depot and the Rock Spring Hotel, a common sized, black clasped Pocket Book, much worn, in which was \$59 in cash and one Note of \$47 on Noah worn, in which was \$59 in cash and one Note of \$47 on Noan Lanier, with a credit of \$26 50. Also, one note against Peter Padrick, Jesse Meeks and —— Padrick, for forty dollars; date not recollected—payable to Lott W. Tippett. All persons are forewarned from trading for said papers, and the above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Pocket Book and its contents to me.

THOMAS LEE.

Dec. 11. 82-1w—17-6w*

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally wornsmall rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him. will give the above reward for his don't be be be be be be be been dependent in any jail where I can get him.

J. H. MURPHY.

Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C. May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

WANTED.—AN AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY to engage in the sale of THREE NEW WORKS, beautifully illustrated, entitled "MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY W gage in the sale of THREE NEW WORKS, beautiful Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

43-tf

June 27th, 1856.

ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me it to their interest to address.

ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon, as I have have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon as I have have fallen. I wish to make an investment soo

For Sale and to Let.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY
Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streeta.
For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N.
Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C.
January 8th. 1858

19-tf FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. NEGROES, LANDS, TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, STOCK. FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, 1859, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence in Bladen County, about three miles from Beatty's Bridge, the following valuable property, to wit:—

Twenty-eight likely Negroes, consisting of men, women and children. The negroes will be sold in one lot or in families, as may be desired.

Also, at the same time and place, a valuable treet of farm.

families, as may be desired.

Also, at the same time and place, a valuable tract of farming and turpentine land, containing about thirty-five hundred acres, lying immediately on the waters of Black River, and having a convenient outlet to market by Steamboat navigation. The improvements on the above land consist of a comfortable dwelling-house, with good negro houses, stables, and all other necessary out-buildings, with excel lent water on the premises. The location is one of the most healthy in the State.

Also, a number one Trypentine Still with a specific of the state. Also, a number one Turpentine Still, with a capacity of wenty-five barrels. Also, the whole stock of horses, cattle, hogs, corn, fod-

ler, peas, farming implements, furniture, etc., etc.

Terms, which will be accommodating, made known at A. N. McDONALD.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, offers for sale his LANDS, lying in Brunswick county, between the Fayette-ville and Wilmington road and Cape Fear River, three miles from Brinkley's depot, on the W. & M. R. R., and nineteen miles above Wilmington. The tract of land contains SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES. There is cleared land sufficient to work three ploughs, of which are fifteen or twenty acres of good river land, and an excellent low-land Pasture for stock. The uplands are level, and an inex haustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very healthy location, well watered; with a comfortable new dwelling house and other necessary buildings. I also offer for ing location, well watered; with a comfortable new dwelling house and other necessary buildings. I also offer for sale TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND lying on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River on Lyon Swamp, in Bladen county. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address to Robinson P. O., Brunswick county, N. C.

September 17, 1858.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale, his DWELLING HOUSE & LOT, either separately er with his PLANTATION and improvements.

The dwelling is large and commodious, and although located upon the Piantation, is within the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville, Onslow county. The Plantation consists of ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, situated and the piantage of the corporation of Jacksonville, Onslow county. ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. A large portion of this land is cleared, and the balance well timbered, and can be easily cleared and drained.

He will also either sell or rent 1,700 ACRES OF TUR-PENTINE LAND, with the trees mostly boxed. This Land is situated very favorably on the New River.

His Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, and several other His Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, and several other Grant Properties. The commission: indeed, there are few places to be found in our country where there is such a concentration of the veins of coal, and left no reason to duty which the existence of a coal basin and large quantities of the chief acre of the veins of coal, and left no reason to duty which the existence of a coal basin and large quantities of the best bituminous coal, as well as a great variety of iron ores which had been noticed by Prof. Emmons, the boxes which had been noticed by Prof. Emmons, the boxes of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

"Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianithe Commission: indeed, there are few places to be found in our country where there is such a concentration ligion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to implied with the necessary articles on the premises.

'All the above LANDS are situated on New River, and from the late improvements in the River, it now abounds in the most choice luxuries of the table—Fish, Oysters, Wild Ducks, &c., of the most choice quality, all of which are advantageously coke!, in great variety and quantity for furnished in the greatest abundance, making a residence all purposes of the arts, as well as domestic uses. contiguous most desirable.

The above property will be exchanged for young Negroes, For further particulars apply to G. J. WARD. Nov. 23-13-tf. Jacksonville, N. C.

MOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, will sell on time, on the first Monday in January next, if not previously disposed of, in the town of Jacksonville, a large DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, built expressly for a Tavern, with all ecessary out buildings, and every thing new and neat about he premises. Also, one Still Yard with all necessary buildngs on said Lot, it is immediately on the river.

Sold with the above conditions. G. J. WARD.

LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immedi ately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of HAMMOCK LAND in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulbery, and all the other growth of wood usual on, fine high or Hammock Land. The balance of said track, and back of the above is a fine SWAMP, with a heavy growth of CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE. this time carting can be done through any of said Lands. The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it.

J. A. ROBESON. October 29th, 1858.

General Notices.

NOTICE:

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY 1859, THE COPARTnership now existing under the name and style of
BLUMENTHAL & BRO., at Long Creek, will be dissolved
by mutual consent. The business of the present firm will
be continued by the junior partner, Samuel Blumenthal,
SAMUEL BLUMENTHAL, JACOB BLUMENTHAL. 16-4w.

Dec. 17th, 1858.

LL PERSONS INDEBTED to the late firm of BLUMEN A THAL & BRO., are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment, before the first day of February, 1859. All claims on hand after that time will be put out for collection. No exception made.

JACOB BLUMENTHAL.



STOVES AND GRATES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED PATTERNS ever offered in this State, will sell as low as can be bought North.

ST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, direct, the leargest and best assortment of DOUBLE GUNS ever offered in this market, made to my own order, and which I can sell at 15 per cent. less than if bought in New York.

L. A. HART.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.

THIS NEW COFFEE POT, for which a patent has been issued, possess this advantage over all others: It is well known that, in the ordinary way of boiling coffee, the fine aroma, which gives to the coffee its most delicious flavor, passes off with the vapor, and the longer it is boiled, the more bitter and unpalatable, and unhealthy it becomes; hence a resort to the French Strainer, which gives a rawtasting beverage. "THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT" entirely prevents the escape of aroma. One-third POT" entirely prevents the escape of aroma. One-third less coffee is required, and the full flavor of the berry retained. A large number of testimonials have been received from those who have used them. For sale by

CARBON OIL LAMPS AT REDUCED PRICES;

A ISO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN, COPPER and
A Sheet Iron Ware, of my own manufacture, which will
be sold low for cash or approved credit. Turpentine Stills
made to order, or any other article in my line, at short notice.

Oct. 8.

L. A. HART.

Turpentine Stills
made to order, or any other article in my line, at short notice.

Oct. 8.

JOURNAL SOLUTION OF COTTON PER ANNUM.

I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT.

I MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 24 per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

March 25, 1858

A PPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of N. C., at its present session for the passage of an act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within the district of Lower Black River, New Hanover County.

Jan. 1st. 1859.

99-1t—19-3t*

From the Fayetteville Observer. ort of Capt. Wilkes.

We are enabled to present to our readers the annexed important Letter addressed to our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Warren Winslow, by Capt. Wilkes of the Navy, the head of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the Deep River Valley, with a view to the ascertainment of its adaptedness for the location of Naval Work Shops.

It will be seen that this Officer, whose scientific attainments are well known anymostate the various rich to the content of the Navy to the second that this Officer, whose scientific attainments are well known anymostate the various rich.

It will be seen that this Officer, whose scientific attainments are well known, enumerates the various rich mineral and other treasures which a careful personal inspection disclosed to him in that remarkable region, but says emphatically that they must remain valueless until facilities for transportation and travel are provided; and he is very naturally surprised that there should be any hesitation in providing those facilities.

We trust that his letter will turn the scale in the Leteral Britain and Ireland, and of the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, Queen Defender of the Faith.

"Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, we have resolved by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the government of the territories in India, heretofore administered in trust for use the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, Queen Defender of the Faith.

"Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, we have resolved by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the government of the trust for use of the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, Queen Defender of the Faith.

"Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, we have resolved by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the government of the trust for use of the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, Queen Defender of the Faith.

"Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, we have resolved by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the government of the trust for use of the Lords and the parliament assembled and the parliament assembled and the parliament assembled and the p

We trust that his letter will turn the scale in the Legislature in favor of that small amount of aid which our Railfoad needs:—

Bale. A. N. McDonal Sale.

Dec. 17th, 1858
Raleigh Standard, Charlotte Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Charleston Courier, Augusta Constitutionalist, Mobile Tribune, Memphis Bulletin, once a week till sale. Send bills to this office immediately for collection.

The BLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.

The sale of the delay in receiving the specimens from the Deep River Country, the analysis of the coals and ore has postponed my official report much longer than I anticipated, and some time must still elapse after it is handed in, before it can be published by Congression of the engraving of the Maps and gress, on account of the engraving of the Maps and Sections of the Geological formation.

I need not point out to you the situation of the Deep River district, but you must be aware as well as I am, how little is really known of its geographical position as well as its valuable productions, and the apathy with which all improvements for accessibility to this district have been viewed, on the part of many in your State, and the prejudice which has existed against it, from the appropriations having been lavishly and uselessly expended in the construction of inefficient Dams and insecure Locks, which were found inadequate to bear their own

weight, without the force of the water. These mishaps and procrastinations have acted very unfavorably in preventing appropriations being made by the Legislature, as well as deterring individuals from subscribing towards these great and useful works. I and are unwilling to give their money and exertions, or credence to the truth which has been fully brought to light by the well directed efforts of Mr. Wm. McClane in sinking the shaft at Egypt; this fully established the of material, and which can be mined with so little toil and expense; an abundance of the best fuel, consisting of charcoal and the mineral coals susceptible of being

River country will not bear a comparison with the vast States, yet, owing to their position, proximity to market and adaptability to many purposes of the arts, it is far before them in value, of great interest to your State, and I consider of National importance.

The outcrop of the bituminous coal has been traced 8 miles, and five seams of coal found at the surface.— The shaft at Egypt is sunk to the depth of 460 feet and includes the lower coal seam, and by it we are assured that there are four coal seams, two having united as they descended; the largest is there found to be 6 feet wide, separated from the others by beds of carbonate of iron

The coal has been proved to be of the best quality of bituminous coals. It is a shining clean coal, resembling of India. the best specimens of Cumberland; it ignites easily, burns with a bright, clear combustion, and leaves oil; and is superior to most coals for the production of gas, for which it will be in great demand; it is almost entirely free from sulphur; its coke is light and porous;

shown by the suppression of that received in the field annually in we desire to show our mercy by pardoning the offences of those who have been thus misled, but who desire to these counties, we supply New Orleans, New York, and entirely free from sulphur; its coke is light and porous;

These facts being considered you may readwhen rapidly burned, it inclines to smelt and flow, but when under slow combustion it does not exhibit this tenof bitumen; it does not easily disintegrate when exposed

The ores of iron consist of the Black Band, in juxtaposition with the coal seams, and so situated as to be
readily mined with the coal; Specular, Hematitic, the
Argillaceous and Magnetic ores are all found to be rich,
as leaders or instigators in revolute, their lives alone can be manufactured there, and that there is no locality in by designing men. our country where a better and cheaper article can be produced. Fire clays for refractory furnaces, building materials of sandstone, gneiss, and granite, millstone grit and fine sandstone, roofing slate, and sands for the manufacture of glass, and porcelain clay, of which there is a large tract. There are also rich copper mines and quarries of soap stone and agalmatolite.

The proximity of the Deep River Country to market gives it great advantages, and I think insures its becoming at no distant day a populous manufacturing district. The bulk of coal and iron in its raw state renders its transport to the state of the stat ders its transportation expensive, and will cause the erection of manufactories on the spot, which will be more economical and profitable. I am of opinion that when such is the case, very little coal can be afforded to be shipped, except it be for the production of gas, which may be able to afford the prices it will command for the manufacture of iron.

I would, however, remark, that all these minerals and materials are valueless, unless the routes are opened and every convenience afforded to reach the district, not only with easy and safe transportation, but in the quickest possible time from all parts of your State; and unless this is effected they must remain entirely dormant.

I think it must be apparent that it cannot be expedient for the General Government to establish machine shops for the construction of machinery, &c., &c., for naval vessels, until this district is shown to be accessible from every direction. The completion of your Western Railroad and slack-water navigation will tend in a great

measure to give the facilities for speedy and sure transportation for both passengers and freight.

To acquire some estimate of the quantity of coal, and allowing but half the width of the basin for the extent the Queen alone. of the coal, we shall have an area of 75 square miles; this gives an approximation to the quantity of mineral wealth locked up in this district. Surely no legislature can hesitate for a moment to expedite its development

On the 1st of November, the Pro

"Now, therefore, we do by these presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we have taken upon ourselves the said government, and we tories to be faithful, and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs and successors, and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom we may hereafter from time to time see fit to appoint to administer the government of our said territories, in our name, and on our behalf.

"And we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of our right the specimens from the Deep River Country, the analysis of the coals and ore has postponed my official mentality of the see fit to appoint to administer the government of our said territories, in our name, and on our behalf.

"And we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of our right the well-beloved cousin and councilled country." generally to act in our name and on our behalf, subject to such orders and regulations as he shall from time to time receive from us through one of our principal Secre-

taries of State. "And we do hereby confirm in their several offices civil and military, all persons now employed in the service of the Honorable East India Company, subject to our future pleasure, and to such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

"We hereby announce to the native princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honorable East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and we look for a like observance on their part. "We desire no extension of our present territorial

possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on others. am sure that there are yet many who entertain doubts, We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honor of native

pose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare hot house treatment. At this age they are taken to the it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in any southern market, not always by the feeder, but more of charcoal and the mineral coals susceptible of being advantageously coked, in great variety and quantity for all purposes of the arts, as well as domestic uses.

Although these deposits of coal and iron in the Deep River country will not bear a comparison with the vast may be in authority under us that they abstain from all sold for a young one—as it is more difficult to judge of interferences with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure.

"And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our But it is a small job to break a mule. It is only necessubjects of whatever race or creed, be freely and impar- sary to have a steady horse to work them with, and a

> and integrity, duly to discharge.
>
> "We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that, generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages and customs

"We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men very little ash; it swells and agglutinates, making a hol- who have deceived their countrymen by false reports low fire; is a desirable coal for the parlor grate and for blacksmith's use; is well adapted for fuel, coking and shown by the suppression of that rebellion in the field;

"Already in one province, with a view to stop the further effusion of blood, and to hasten the pacification dency, which is owing to the presence of large quantities of our Indian dominions, our Viceroy and Governor-General has held out the expectation of pardon, on cer-

can be no question, but that the best quality of iron can a too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated

"To all others in arms against the government we hereby promise unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion of all offences against ourselves, our crown and dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

"It is our Royal pleasure that these terms of grace was real Amontillado. What was Amontillado? Where was real Amontillado. What was Amontillado? Where

ply with their conditions before the first day of January "When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquility shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to

us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people." A tremendous cheer followed the reading of this proc-lamation, while the saluting battery took up the rear, and one hundred and one guns from every ship-of-war in the harbor told that India now from henceforth was held only under the Sovereign of England. The proclama tion of the Viceroy on her Majesty's assumption of au thority came next, and was as follows:

A Christmas Hymn.

BY ALFRED BOMETT.

It was the calm and silent night!

Seven hundred years and fifty-three

Had Bome been growing up to might,

And now was queen of land and sea,

No sound was heard of clashing warn—

Peace brooded o'er the hund domain:

Apollo, Pallas, Jove, and Mars,

Held undisturbed their ancient reign,

In the solemn midnight,

Centuries ago.

Twas in the calm and ailent night,
The senator of haughty Rome
Impatient urged his chariot's flight,
From lordly revel rolling home:
Triumphal arches gleaming swell.
His breast with thoughts of boundless sway;
What recked the Roman, what befell
A paltry province far away,
In the solemn midnight,
Centuries ago.

Within that province far away,
Went plodding home a weary boor;
A streak of light before him lay,
Fallen through a half shut stable-door
Across his path. He passed—for naught
Told what was going on within;
How keen the stars, his only thought—
The air how calm and cold and thin,
In the solemn midnight,
Centuries ago! Oh, strange indifference! low and high
Drowsed over common joys and cares:
The earth was still—but knew not why
The world was listening unawares.
How calm a moment may precede
One that shall thrill the world forever!
To that still moment, none would heed,
Man's doom was linked, no more to sever,
In the solemn midnight,
Centuries ago!

It is the calm and solemn night!

A thousand bells ring out, and throw
Their joyous peals abroad, and smite
The darkness—charmed and holy now!
The night that erst no shame had won,
To it a happy name is given;
For in that stable lay, new-born,
The peaceful Prince of earth and heaven,
In the solemn midnight,
Centuries ago.

Mr. B. Munroe, of Woodford county, Ky., furni to an exchange an interesting article upon the mule trade, from which we make the following extract:— The mule trade is one of the largest of Kentucky, and affords one of her chief sources of revenue. The increasing demand for them in the south, among the sugar and cotton planters (which is owing no doubt to the great number of farms annually being opened,) afprinces as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

"We ho'd ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian torritories by the same obligations of data which stock growers launch in the trade, for it is a very heavy business, requiring a great deal of capital.—
The mule is fed from weaning time (which is generally at the age of five or six months,) to the full extent of its capacity to eat, and that too on oats and corn, together with hay and todder. In lieu of the long food, soiling is by the blessings of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

"Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to implicate the solace of the ligion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to implicate the solace of the ligion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to implicate the solace of the ligion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to implicate the solace of the ligion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to implicate the solace of the ligion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to implicate the solace of the ligion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to implicate the ligion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to implicate the ligion, we disclaim alike the right and the desired to implicate the ligion of the long lood, soling is usually adopted in the summer, as they are kept confined in a pound or paddock, containing an acre or two of ground, which is usually partially shaded, in herds of one hundred and fifty. In this way they are kept confined in a pound or paddock, containing an acre or two of ground, which is usually partially shaded, in herds of one hundred and fifty. In this way they are kept confined in a pound or paddock, containing an acre or two of ground, which is usually adopted in the summer, as they are kept confined in a pound or paddock, containing an acre or two of ground, which is usually adopted in the summer, as they are kept confined in a pound or paddock, containing an acre or two of ground, which is usually adopted in the summer, as they are kept confined in a pound or paddock, containing an acre or two of ground, which is usually adopted in the summer, as they are kept confined in a pound or paddock, containing an acre or two of ground, which is usually adopted in the summer, as they are kept confined in a pound or paddock, containing an acre or two of ground, which is usually adopted in the summer. southern market, not always by the feeder, but more tially a mitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability up, after which he is considered ready for any service

> or twice, but is unlike the spirited horse, who, when he commences is apt to kick himself out of the harness be There were in this county, in the year 1855, 20,000 mules; in 1856, there were 2.888; the number in the county at present I have no means of ascertaining, but suppose it is at least as great, perhaps greater, than in any previous year. The probabilities are that all of these, or as many, were fed in this county each year.— The counties immediately around, no doubt fed as many, some more. The counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Clark and Jessamine, are engaged quite, as exten-

that the farmer may require of him. He may kick once

sively in the trade as this. and bacon. These facts being considered, you may readily imagine that we must, of necessity, be a grain-growing people. Such is the fact. Yet so extensive is the mule business, and so great are the profits upon feeding,

to the atmosphere.

I think every one who visits this coalfield must be satisfied, from the regularity of its seams, and the diminution of the dip as it descends, (proved to be some 8 or 10 degraes in the shaft of Egypt, which is 1500 feet within the outcrop,) that its seams conform to the shape of a basin, or trough, and I am satisfied that the greatest depth will lie on the northern side of the axis of the trough, and that this valuable mineral does not extend to such depths as to render its mining difficult, but, on the contrary, both easy and profitable.

The ores of iron consist of the Black Band, in juxtanto to the same at the same soully of offences against our government, and has declared the punishment which will be inflicted on those whose crimes place them beyond the reach of forgiveness. We approve and confirm the said act of our Viceroy and Governor-General, and to further announce and proclaim as follows:

"Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects. With regard to such the demands of justice for bid the exercise of mercy.

The ores of iron consist of the Black Band, in juxtanto the strong process of the contrary, both easy and profitable.

The ores of iron consist of the Black Band, in juxtanto the same of the said act of our Viceroy and Governor-General, and the said act of our Viceroy and Governor-General, and to further announce and proclaim as follows:

"Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having difficult, but, on the contrary, both easy and profitable.

The ores of iron consist of the Black Band, in juxtanto the said act of our Viceroy and Governor-General, and to further announce and proclaim as follows:

"Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having difficulty. At two years old they will be a convicted of the act of the sa same gentleman gave a short time ago \$300 for a two Argillaceous and Magnetic ores are all found to be rich, as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but, in apportioning the penalty due to farm, for which I am told he paid \$200 each. Another and in quantity, and for their manuacture, besides the mineral coal, there is abundance of wood for charcoal; the uncleared lands of this district still have the primitive forest growing upon them, and charcoal can be obtained in any quantity and at a cheap rate; and there is any quantity and at a cheap rate; and there have no quantity and at a cheap rate; and the which the feeder won't buy it offered alone, and these

was real Amontillado. What was Amontillado? Where did it grow? Bless me! why nowhere. It was an accidental quality discovered by tasting. It had an almondy, dry, bitter flavor, which rendered it of rare value to mix, because I must clearly understand (and it was only fair to tell me) that English sherry was a chemical compound, made, like a French side dish, of many ingredients, and of various ages and qualities of wines. In Xerxes there were five hundred thousand arrobas of wine—thirty of which went to a bota (butt)—made annually. This were five hundred thousand arrobas of wine—thirty of which went to a bota (butt)—made annually. This made thirty-four thousand butts nine thousand of which were of first quality. Sherry is too strong and too dear for Spaniards, and too feverish for the climate. The best is, in Xerxes, a dollar a bottle. The best in the bodega is worth from fifty to eighty guineas a butt; and after insurance, freight, and sale charges, it stands the importer in from one hundred to one hundred and thirty guineas before it reaches his cellar (say) in Belgrave square. "How many gallons to the butt, Don Sanchez?" "About one hundred and twelve. This will bottle into about fifty-two dozen, and the duty is five square. "How many gainous to the butt, but the chez?" "About one hundred and twelve. This will bottle into about fifty-two dozen, and the duty is five shillings and sixpence the gallon. So you may form your own opinion about cheap London Sherries, which are gracious pleasure to take upon herself the government of the British territories in India, the Viceroy and Governor-General hereby notifies that from this day all acts of the government of India will be done in the name of the Queen alone.

"From this day all men of every race and class who, under the administration of the Honorable East India Company, have joined to uphold the honor and power of England, will be the servants of the Queen alone.

"The Governor-General summons them, one and all, each in his degree, and according to his opportunity, and with his whole heart and strength, to aid in fulfilling the gracious will and pleasure of the Queen, as set forth in this gives an approximation to the quantity of mineral wealth locked up in this district. Surely no legislature can hesitate for a moment to expedite its development by any means in its power.

Although we have no actual proof to offer, yet there can be little doubt that the extent of the coal must underlie the basin. I was desirous to place this beyond question, and had it been in my power I should have ordered borings to be made, considering it of great importance in a National point of view: but as there was no appropriation to meet this expenditure, it could not be made.

The Governor-General summons them, one and all, each in his degree, and according to his opportunity, and with his whole heart and strength, to aid in fulfilling the gracious will and pleasure of the Queen, as set forth in her Royal Proclamation.

From the many millions of her Majesty's native subjects in India, the Governor-General will now, and at all times, exact a loyal obedience to the call which, in words full of benevolence and mercy, their Sovereign has Having thus given you a short synopsis, I will close, referring you to my official report for the particulars of my examination and the conclusions at which I have arrived. Very respectfully yours, CHARLES WILKES.

The "Addresse" is Georgia.

Savannas, December 30.—The Republican of this morning states that a number of the recently imported. Africans were arrested at Mason, on their may to South Western Georgia, and brought to Savannas.

Western Georgia, and brought to Savannas. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1859.

The Condition of Mexico We confess ourselves unable fully to share the confidence which President Buchanan expresses in what is called the "Liberal" or "Constitutional" party of Mexico. After all our efforts to sift the intelligence from that distracted country, we cannot find any great difference between the parties engaged in waging a civil war, which, unfortunately, is unredeemed by heroism, as it is unsanctioned by any true devotion to principle. It appears to us to be merely a contest between Military Chieftains. If Zuloago were out of power, he might, as a means of getting in, raise the "liberal" banner, and make a pronunciamento. If Degollado, Juarez, or any other of the liberal chiefs were in, they would be forced to do just as Zuloago does. It would appear that the so-called "liberals" are gaining ground, but it is very slowly, and they evidently are too timid to push their are happy to know, however, that the works on the upadvantages or avail themselves of their opportunities .-The only thing that really does seem to progres is the formation happens to be as recent as any that can be disintegration of civil society. There is really no commerce-no revenue-no stability. There appears to be no fixed point upon which to rally for the support of from the field of operations, and one whose opportuni-

Reports say that Zuloago has sent off despatches to Europe, begging the nations of the old world to estabmorrow, it would only create another civil war, with a thanks for their courtesy. The cent is dated 1859 .- Ib. slight change of the leading characters." We think the correspondent is so far right. But really, we hardly know what the United States can do, or ought to doin the premises. Are our finances so rich and flourishing as that we can afford to assume the guardianship of our unruly neighbor, which cannot be made to pay her own to England and other nations, and take the country for race? These are ugly questions; but on the other hand and skill in its behalf.—Ib. it may be asked if we think it right to permit Mexico to fall into a State of barbarism, and become a curse and a nuisance to us, its next neighbor. Are we willing to see Mexico pass under European rule and influence? It would appear that Mexico must become barbarised, Europeanised or Americanised—that is, the responsibility of governing it assumed by us-all evils, them we must choose.

Capt. Wilkes' Report .- "It is dated on the 24th and we regret that we were not sooner placed in possession of it, as we might have been, as, with our facilities of daily publication, it might have easily been before our people several

If it was so important that "our people" should see it, we think that "our people's" newspaper might have had enterprise enough to procure and publish Wilkes's report. Here steps were taken for that purpose. So much for the snarl on our account, however much we are opposed to him in

As to the length of time (six days) between its writing in part to keep the Observer up with the times, and it is not often that our neighbours beat us. When they do, we don't think it exactly good manners to avail ourselves of their news and at the same time grumble at them for publishing it. But then we don't live in "the city," and print only a " country paper." - Fayetteville Observer.

We had determined to take no further notice of anything appearing in the Observer, but it has cunningly College gets \$700,000. contrived to drag in another party, and thus, in a measure, compelled that attention of which its evident malice renders it wholly unworthy. It appears desirous 000 to anybody that will guarantee us that much, and is a total loss. Captain Maury endeavored to charter to stir up some ill-feeling between the editors of the can find the balance. Journal and Hon. Warren Winslow. In fact, there is no appearing about it. It is desirous of doing so, which course is characteristic and Observer-like. We can only speak for one of the parties-ourselves-and take the liberty of informing the benevolent gentleman of the Observer that one-half, at least, of their worthy project has failed. We will not do sufficient injustice to Mr. Winslow's head or heart to suppose, for a moment, that the Observer will be able to achieve a higher measure of success with him than with us. We like that gentleman too well to submit quietly to see the Observer ruin him by its fatal friendship, as it has done the Coalfields Road It commences to alienate, or try to alienate, Mr. Winslow's friends, as it has already alienated those who might is only \$8,000 left in the hands of the treasurer. The have been the friends of the Coalfields road, and it really application made to the government to guarantee the inassumes a tone as though we, or anybody here, cared one copper whether it was pleased or not. If we, or our representatives, have chosen to go for the Coalfields Road, rests in Ireland, it is stated that the treasonable conit has not been because, but in spite, of the advocacy of the Observer.

The Observer thinks that we might have had enterprise enough to procure and publish Wilkes's report.-It says " Here (to wit, in Fayetteville) steps were taken for that purpose." Will the Observer state what steps? Will it state what steps we could have taken? Will it be so kind as to tell us what end is to be gained by sneering at the mails? Letters were received here stating the existence of Captain Wilkes' letter days before it appeared, and expressing surprise at its non-appearance. We paid money for all we could get-a telegraphic despatch from Washington stating the purport of the document in question. We paid the agent who sent the despatch, and we paid the telegraphic rates at so much per word. The Observer and its friends were so enterprising that they would not guarantee even the salary of an operator at Fayetteville, while the un-enterprising Journal spends for telegraphs at a rate exceeding one thousand dollars a year. We presume the whole enterprise and expenditure of the Observer in this case, consisted in its getting a franked document from the post office, and, publishing no paper on Monday, it kept it, dog-in-the-manger fashion, until Thursday, and now talks about "enterprise" and "steps," and all that sort of blather "too numerous to mention." We are sick of ready been communicated. all such inflated nonsense, and it is about time to puncture the windbag and let the public see how much humbug is slightly concealed under the pompous assumptions of the Observer.

Steps were taken here. Captain Wilkes was addressed, and his answer first informed us here of the fact that he had furnished a synopsis to Mr. Winslow, and that he, Captain Wilkes, expected it to have appeared in print immediately. But it got into the hands of the Mr. Miller, the engineer; Mr. Bouche, the fireman; W Observer.

We take this opportunity of renewing our expression of regret that the document in question did not reach our hands days before. We ask no favors—we sue for no courtesies, although we are grateful for the one and duly appreciate the other, and have had occasion to acknowledge many kindnesses at the hands of our representative-kindnesses which we have always been anxious to reciprocate, or, at any rate, acknowledge. But we

Owing to some accident to the machinery of the local notive of the down train this morning, we did not reeive our northern mail until something like eleven o' clock, and have not, therefore, had much time to devote to an examination of the Inaugural Address of Gov. Ellis, still less have we been able to offer any comments. It appears to be an able and well-written Address, comnding itself and its author to the respect of gentlemen of all parties. Gov. Ellis' positions on internal im rovements, etc., were stated on the canvass. Specific ecommendations are reserved to a more suitable time On other matters his positions are high-toned and dignified. Gov. Ellis' first step appears to have won friends in all quarters .- Daily Journal, 5th inst.

Freshet_Deep River. The water in the Cape Fear River opposite town is perfectly yellow this morning, indicating a heavy freshet in the Northwest or main branch of the stream. We per river have stood so far with perfect safety. Our ingiven by parties inimical to the river improvement, being derived from a gentleman who has come direct

ties enable him to state, not simply what he thinks but

what he knows.—Ib.

THE NEW CENT .- Mr. Macomber, of the Adams lish a protectorate. We presume that nine men out of Express office, called on us this morning with a speciten who have paid any attention to the course of things men of the new cent just issued from the U. S. Mint .in Mexico, have come to the same conclusion that has It differs little from the old "nickel," either in size or been forced upon us, namely, that there is no self-acting appearance, the leading change being the substitution of recuperative power in Mexico. A correspondent of the an Indian head of "Liberty," for the odd looking bird New Orleans Picarune writing from the city of Mexico that passes for the American Eagle upon one of the under date of the 15th ult., says that "it is all the purest sides of the issue of 1858. The lettering of "ONE CENT" moonshine to hope for these people to arrange their own is very low-too little raised for distinctness, and will quarrels. This bandit life suits nine-tenths of all the soon become illegible. Generally, the cent is an improvemen now under arms, and if the liberals should gain to- ment. The gentlemen of the Express office have our

The bill for the relief of the Coalfields Road may be now regarded as a fixed fact. The vote of vesterday fixes that matter, so far, at least, as the Senate is concerned. How the thing may go in the House is not vet known, but the indications are favorable to the passage of the bill in that body. A correspondent writing expenses? Are we going to assume the debts of Mexico from Raleigh, says, and no doubt truly, that Major Gilmore, the Senator from Cumberland, deserves the warmpayment, filled, as it is with an idle, ignorant, mixed est gratitude of all the friends of the bill for his labors

> The Senate of the United States moved into their new Hall yesterday. Their accomodations will be far superior to what they had been, and, indeed, even the British House of Lords fails to compare with the new Senate Chamber.—Ib.

It will be seen that the bill for establishing the but which is the least-which shall we choose? One of new County of Lillington, passed the House of Commons yesterday b ya vote of yeas, 60; nays, 48. Whether the bill is to be submitted to the vote of the people of the County, or any part of them we cannot say, but we think not, as that would hardly be Constitutional, or at least its Constitutionality would be doubtful.

Daily Journal of yesterday. ACCIDENT.—On Christmas morning Mr. Merrill Utley of Hillsboro', for the purpose of amusing his boys, at Gov. Winslow, whom we do not care to see prejudiced bored a large auger hole in a log in his yard, filled it with powder, and closed it with a plug, leaving a small hole for priming. He then touched it off, when one part large body of democrats, to unite with the Americans. Washington City and its publication in Fayetteville—the of the log was driven in one direction, knocking down a Colonel Natzmer had sent forward by Capt. Anderson snarl at us-we have only to say that, not belonging to the fence, while the other part struck him on the head, in an order to complete the political arrangements with dominant party, we cannot regulate the mails. We do our which it made a large hole, causing his death in a few hours. He leaves a numerous family wholly destitute.

> Munificent Bequest by the Late Henry L. Ellingsworth.

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 3.—The late Hon. Henry L. Ellingsworth has bequeathed all his property, except \$100,000 to Yale College. It is estimated that the Why, we are willing to be as liberal as Mr. Ellings-

The America's News.

The Steamship America arrived at Halifax on the first inst., with news from Liverpool to the 18th ult., as stated in our telegraphic despatch yesterday. Below will be found such additional items as have reached our

Northern Exchanges. The steamer City of Baltimore reached Liverpool on the 15th ult., and the Prince Albert on the 17th ult. The City of Glasgow arrived at Glasgow on the 11th

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company passed off harmoniously. The directors' report was adopted. Of the whole capital originally subscribed and paid in, there the Governor of Belize. They were treated very genterest on the new capital proposed to be raised to continue the experiment is still pending

REBELLION IN IRELAND .- In regard to the late arspiracies have been carried on much further than was at first suspected. The Ribbon men have had daily drillings. Their pikes are manufactured in Ireland, and they have an abundance of firearms imported from America.

A large body of military have been distributed in the western portion of the county of Cork to prevent an insurrection, and seventeen arrests have been made at

ITALY AND THE MORTARA CASE.-Lord Malmesbury the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, has declined to intercede with Rome concerning the Jewish boy Mor-

Cardinal Antonelli has stopped the letters of the cor-respondent at Kome of the London and Paris papers, and threatened to turn them out of the holy city.

Italian affairs look still more serious. Austria seen preparing for an attack. Turkey.—Rumors of a ministerial crisis are affoat and it is thought that T'uad Pasha will be appointed

Grand Vizier. The Georgia Rallroad Accident .- Further Details.

A despatch from Columbus, (Ga.,) to the Charleston Courier, says :- Twelve dead bodies have been taken from the wreck of the disaster, on the Muscogee Rail Road, which occurred on yesterday. Seven bodies more are missing, and diligent search is making for them.

No additional information has been received as to the names and residences of persons killed, more than has al-The road is badly washed in many places over a line

of about forty miles, but the most energetic means is being employed to promptly restore the road to good and safe traveling condition.

COLUMBUS, January 1, Night.—The reporter for the Columbus Sun has just returned from the scene of the railroad disaster, and reports the following as the list of the killed :- Mrs. Leverett and three children, from Rapide Parish, Louisiana-her husband escaped; Mrs. Smith, from I'exas; the two Misses Guy, from Alabama; H. Snell, a train hand. The three latter were from Co-

All the bodies have been recovered with the excep tion of Mrs. Leverett's infant. The race horse Moidore was on the train, and was

The cars fell a distance of thirty feet and were smash ed up, and emptied most of the passengers into the

The following persons were on the train at the time of his death, he was about to sneer and find fault, it may do so just as long as it leaves, for anything we care. It is its master, but thank pleases, for anything we care. It is its master, but thank the following persons. It has assumed a tone which renders discussion and all had as well be dropped.

The Petersburg Express.—This very excellent paper has just been enlarged and improved in appearance. In its management, it is already as good as the law allows.

The Collowing persons were on the train at the time of his death, he was about to see informed that he was upon a few days since. We are informed that

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL

Five Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE

THE MARKETS, do., HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 6th, 1859 .- The British Steamship North American bound for Portland, Me., struck a rock off Cape Race-her forward compartment filled with water.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 23d of December, and brings five days later intelligence.

The criticisms of the English press are generally un favorable to President Buchanan's Message. The French Government expresses surprise at the

the American Government has been informed that France and England will not tolerate the transfer of that island to the United States, even with the consent of Mr. Battle, and of course fell to the ground—unanimous France and England will not tolerate the transfer of that

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 5th. 1859 .- Marauding bands from Kansas have entered the State of Missouri, and have plundered and burnt dwellings. The Governor of Kansas has called out the military to suppress these out-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5th, 1859.—Senate has taken possession of their new Chamber. There has been no business of importance transacted in either house since the reassembling after the holiday vacation. Springfield, Illinois, Jan. 4, 1859 .- The election

Senator is fixed for this afternoon. The issue will be on the re-election of Judge Douglas, which appears to be New York, Jan. 5 .- An arrival from Omoa contra-

dicts the news of the landing of the Filibusters in Nicaagua-we presume from the " Susan."

Foreign Marktes.

LIVEPOOL, Dec. 23d, 1858.—Cotton—The sales since the sailing of the America has reached 22,000 bales .-Exporters taking 2,000, and speculators 2,000 bales. Market quiet, at decline of 1-16d. on Middling; Orleans gation Company. 7d.; Upland 13-16d.

Wheat quiet, but firm. Corn dull. Rosin steady at 4s. to 4s. 3d. Spirits appoint a special term. Turpentine dull.

New York Markets. NEW YORK, Jan. 5th, 1859, P. M .- Cotton dull .-Wheat firm. Corn quiet; mixed 79c. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at 49 a 50 cents per vallon. Rosin heavy.

Schooner Susan-Landing of the Filibusters, &c MOBILE, Jan. 1.—A sloop from Ruatan reports that the schooner Susan landed her filibuster passengers at Puerto Cabello, Honduras, and they forthwith proceeded to cross the country to Leon, in Nicaragua. The arms abstracted from the Leon are new in possession of the democrats about Chinandega and Subbiaba, awaiting the advent of the Americans in order to declare against Martinez. General Valle was at Oclocal, on the confines of Nicaragua.

Leonese.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Filibusters Wrecked-An English Escort Home. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1 .- The correspondent of the Associated Press sends you the following refutation of the dispatch from Mobile, reporting the landing of the filibusters at Honduras. It is from the agent of the association at the Beliz?:

Belize, British Honduras, Dec. 20 .- The schooner Susan, with her filibusters, was wrecked on Glover's Coral Reef, sixty miles from the Belize, on the morning another vessel to carry the passengers to their destination, but could not succeed.

Governor Seymour tendered them the British steamer Basilisk to convey the passengers to any southern port in the United States. An American captain circulated prejudicial reports as to the passengers, but the Governor chose to regard them as shipwrecked citizens of friendly nation, and offered every assistance.

The passengers will return to Mobile or New Orleans, as they may decide upon.

[THIRD DISPATCH.] The Filibusters Home Again.

MOBILE, Jan. 1.—The British steamer Basilisk ar- tute. rived at Mobile Bay this morning from Belize, Honduras, with one hundred shipwrecked passengers of the and a large number of other bills, all of a private charschooner Susan, taken on board on the 26th, by order of acter. tlemanly by the British officers. LATER.-The passengers of the Susan have arrived.-

a great crowd, amid the greatest excitement.

The Railroad Disaster. COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 2.—The body of Mr. Allen E.

Ely, of the firm of Durrie & Ely, Beekman street N. Y., was recovered to-day. Mr. C. J. M. Dickson, of England, is missing. effects were found in the creek to-day.

Interesting by the Western Mails_The Navajoes Sueing for Peace-Emigration to California-Utah Adwices Gold Discoveries, Etc.

St. Louis, Jan. 3.—The New Mexican mail of the 13th ult., has arrived. The Navajoes were making all restitution in order to

The roads were rendered very bad with snow. The Overland mail of the 6th also arrived to-day with six passengers, including Maj. Emory.

Previous accounts of the Gila gold mines are confirm-

There is said to be considerable emigration from So-Utah dates to the 26th of November were received. The U. S. District Court met on the 25th. It is un-

true that Brigham Young was summoned to answer a charge of false imprisonment of the Gentiles. The snow in the mountains was very deep, and the weather severe. Great suffering among the men and

The Sioux were joining the Cheyennes against the Gold was discovered at a small lake near Ash Hollow. Ninety dollars in metal were collected in a few hours by

the wagon master.

The Wanderer Trial. SAVANNAH, January 3.—This case was continued to-

day. Dr. Dukes testified to having been called on to professionally some negros at Mr. Montmollin's plantation, sixteen miles up the Savannah river. The negros could not speak English, but could converse in the Spanish language. Witness could not say whether they were native Africans. The prisoners were finally

BANK DIVIDENDS .- The Bank of Clarendon has lared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. The Bank of Charlotte, also, has declared a divide

The Merchant's Bank of Cheraw, S. C., has declared dividend of 4 per cent. The Wilmington Gas Light Company 5 per cent.

DEATH OF A NOTED BARON.—Baron Jacques Van

ers, McDonald, Leach, Rameay, Gorrell, Worth dard office, and will appear in the proceedings by a vote of 20 to 19.

The Coalfields bill was the next special order, and was amended by Mr. Bledsoe so as to secure by bond the payment of the interest on the bonds to be issued by the State. This amendment brought Mr. Bledsoe to the support of the bill, also Messrs. Guyther, Walkup, Miller and Leach. The bill then passed its second reading Cuban proposition of the President, as it is known that by a vote of 25 to 14.

Mr. Houston moved a suspension of the rules to put

consent being required.

The bill relative to Insolvent Debtors was laid on the table, and the bill relative to jury trials in County Courts was rejected, 37 to 3.

Vote on the Coalfields bill: For the bill .- Messrs. Ashe, Bledsoe, Davidson, Davis Edney, Flanner, Gilmore, Gorrell, Guyther, Houston Leach, McDonald, McDowell, McKoy, Miller, Mills Pitchford, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Speight, Steele, Straughan, Thomas, Walkup and Worth.—25.

Against the bill.—Messrs. Battle, Blount, Brown,

Cowper, Cunningham, Dillard, Douthitt, Humphrey, Lane, Lankford, Martin, Taylor, Turner and Whitaker. In the House, to-day, the following bills were intro

Mr. Ransom, a bill to incorporate the Bank of North Mr. Whitfield, a bill providing that special laws for

county shall be posted up.

Mr. Bryson, a bill to limit prosecutions— Mr. Byrds " free fight bill," but is more to the purpose. Mr. Fleming, a bill to prevent emancipation of slaves

Mr. Foy, a bill concerning registration of deeds for swamp land from Literary Board. A large number of bills passed their third reading among those of interest to your section, I notice: A bill to incorporate the Wilmington Ocean Steam Navi-

A bill to incorporate Kenansville Female Seminary Also, a bill to incorporate the town of Kenansville. A bill to allow a majority of the Magistrates of Duplin to

A bill to incorporate New River Navigation Com-A bill to incorporate the Educational Association o North Carolina.

A bill to incorporate the Goldsboro' Mutual Insurance Company, passed its second reading. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5 .- SENATE .- Mr. Humphrey, rom the committee on corporations, reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Atlantic Fire and Marine Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Houston offered a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to enquire into the expediency of making a change in reference to elections held in Wilmington. Adopted. Mr. Leach introduced a bill to increase the revenue

from railroads. Object-to kill dead-heads. Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad .-This bill being the special order, was discussed till the hour of adjournment, without final action. It simply proof endorsing those of the Company. Messrs. Steele, Walkup, Thomas, and Edney, advocated the measure and Messrs. Leach and Miller, opposed it. Several amendments were made, one providing that the Public Treasurer shall not be required to issue bonds, unless he has money to pay the interest thereon without bor-

Mr. Houston moved to postpone the farther consideration of the bill till Monday next, and to print the substitute of the committee and the amendment. The bill to amend the 2d clause, 3d section of the

amended cor citution, was reported against, and made the special order for Tuesday next. Adjourned. In the House to-day, considerable business was done but none of any great importance. The following bills were introduced. Mr. Sparrow, a bill concerning limited partnerships. Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, a bill to require each in-inspectorof flour to register the number of barrels which

Mr. Meares presented a memorial concerning inspec-

The Trustees of the University are to be elected norrow at 12 o'clock. The following bills and resolutions passed their 2d read-

A resolution in favor of D. Pigott. A bill to establish the North Carolina Military Insti-A bill to incorporate the Fairfield Canal Company

The bill to establish the county of Lillington came up on its 2d reading. Mr. Meares spoke at considera-ble length in its favor. He alluded to the great incon-A procession was formed and the Nicaraguan flag hoist-ed. Capt. Maury was called out and made a speech to House and the inconvenience of getting there.

Mr. Ward also spoke in its favor, said New Hanover paid about 1-20th of the whole tax of the State. As things were now, justice was delayed for a long term of years. The railroad ran through the county from North to South, but a large swamp and the Northeast river was between many of these people and the rail-

Mr. Bridgers opposed the bill. He had nothing to say to the detriment of Wilmington or New Hanover; both had shown great energy in developing their resources, but, although New Hanover might pay a large pro-portion of the tax. yet she had her full share of the benefit. He had doubts as to the new county having the requisite population.

Mr. Moore, of New Hanover, made some remarks and the bill passed. Yeas 60, Nays 45, as follows: YEAS.—Messrs. Baird, Barbee, Benbury, Bryson, Burke, Byrd, Chambers, Cox, of Jones, Cox, of Pitt, Dickson, Fagg, Faison, Fries, Gaither, of Davie, Gardener, Gatling, Gentry, Green, of Chatham, Hall, of Rowan, Harrington, Hill, of Higgins, Holdsclaw, Kerr, Leffers, Love, McKay, Meares, Moore, of N Han'er, Newby, Norman, Nor-

Martin, Meares, Moore, of N Han'er, Newby, Norman, Norwood, Pritchard, Purdie, Reagan, Reeves, Ripley, Roney, Shaw, Sherrill, Simpson, Smallwood, Sparrow, Speer, Stanford, Stephens, Taylor, Ward, Washburne, Waters, Watson, Whitfield, Wilson, Windley, Woodfin.—60.

NAYS.—Messrs. Badham, Blount, Bridgers, Brummell, Bullock, Burns, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell, of Guil., Clapp, Craven, Dancy, Dortch, Drake, Dula, Farrow, Ferebee, Fleming, Foy, Gaither, of Iredell, Green, of Franklin, Hall, of Warren, Hargrove, Henry, Hester, Hill, of Halifax, Hutchins, Jones, of Craven, Jones, of Orange, Leak, Lewis, Lyon, Mc Cotter, Masten, Moore, of Martin, Mordecai, Morehead, Morgan Outlaw, Ransom, Sanders, Scales, Simonton, Tomlinson, Thornburg, Waddill, Wallace, Walser, Williams.—48. A motion to reconsider the vote was lost.

KEY WEST, Dec. 21, 1858.—Lieut. E. B. Hunt's corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, arrived from Boston on the 6th instant. He has charge of Fort Taylor, ac tive operations upon which commenced the 5th of De-cember, and will be continued during the healthy season. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1859, was \$75,000. The sum appropriated for Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, was \$150,000. Both of these extensive works are far advanced. At Fort Taylor, fortyfour 8-inch Columbiads are mounted, and a number howitzer guns, in casemated batteries. Fort Jefferso is the larger work of the two. The first tier is ready for the armament, which will be very heavy. These two works mount over seven hundred guns. Many years must elapse ere they are available, as the sums allowed by Congress are too inadequate for an early completion.

We regret to learn that Hardy, a mulatto boy, a tailor, The first reports were greatly exaggerated, although the true reports of the disaster are appalling enough.

The following persons were on the train at the time of his death, he was about to Railroad track, by the passenger train, near Mayesville.

in the footsteps of war, devouring with rapacity the blood and substance of their distracted people.

While these obvious truths of history incline our hearts with gratitude towards the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that He has so controlled the affairs of men as to avert from this people the calamities that have fallen others, they induce a pleasing contemplation of those principles of our government that have been made the instruments, in the hands of Providence, of effecting for us so distinguishing a happings.

It is this government of the popular will, as ascertained through the medium of the majority, that has secured to us this uninterrupted peace, this unbroken repose, with all their attendant social and domestic blessings. Indeed, it is ifficult to perceive how such a governm ople themselves continue virtuouer be shaken by internal violence.

ever be shaken by internal violence.

Founded on natural reason, the will of the majority commends itself to the judgment of men, and receives the united support, by drawing after it, through a conviction of its justice the quiet acquiescence of the minority. There is a moral force derived from the well ascertained judgment of a majority of intelligent freemen, before which no resistance of faction can prove dangerous, and over which no cause of rebellion can ever triumph. And it is a case not to be supposed, that an enlightened people would, at any time, resort to the irregular means of force to effect a desired change in government, when the same might be accomplished by peaceful methods entirely at their discretion.

Well assured, then, are we of the solid foundations upon which rests our domestic tranquility: And this peace at

which rests our domestic tranquility: And this peace at home is the most reliable safeguard against those external dangers to which nations are liable, since under its gentle influences prosper most the great material interests of the people which constitute that wealth, in which lies the strength of the State. But the superiority over others of a government of a majority is not alone manifested by our wn successful example, or the example of those States as-ociated with us in the American Union. The common consociated with us in the American Union. The common consent of mankind furnishes a testimony in behalf of popular government. We occupy at the present time a stand point in history, from which, looking back upon events that have passed, and around us upon those that are transpiring in the present, we are enabled to measure the triumphant march of democratic principles in every land, and among every people where the lights of civilization have reached, dissolving as they progress those mists that have hung around the minds of men, enchaining, for long ages, the human intellect in the strong bonds of prejudice, and illustrating the beautiful consistency of the Creator's wisdom, who, as He holds men accountable for their actions, has not denied them the capacity for self-government and control.

he capacity for self-government and control. The just powers of the people are now being widely felt and acknowledged; and it is plain to be seen that the current of government reforms, at least in civilized countries, is democratic in its tendencies: and in all States like our own, where the mind has freedom of action, and men are left to follow the convictions of the judgment, these tendencies are more decided and unequivocal in their character. eving the democratic to be the true theory of govern ment, I shall ever regard an extension of its teachings amongst us as a public blessing. Convinced of the truth of the principle it involves, I do not fear its universal applica. ticn; and, following principle, would willingly see the popular will brought to bear directly, and without the interven tion of agents, upon all questions touching the practical op-erations of our government, where the same may not be rendered impossible by the interposition of merely physical

Entertaining these sentiments, I can, with entire satisfaction, congratulate you upon a recent advance made in popular government in our own State. At the late elections the

hensions for the welfare of our political institutions.

In appearing before you to-day, gentlemen, to assume the responsibilities of the high station to which I have been called, I must be indulged in an expression of my profound gratitude towards my fellow citizens for the signal mark of their confidence in selecting me to fill the first office in their gift—a compliment rendered the more flattering because of circumstance of their intimate personal acquaintance with me, acquired through years of public service on my part, in an important office, the duties of which brought me part, in an important office, the duties of which brought me in almost daily association with them. Distrustful of my own capacity to discharge to their satisfaction the heavy duties appertaining to this position, I shall, nevertheless, endeavor to make some return for their generous confidence, by maintaining the public honor and advancing the public welfare, as far as my ability will admit. And I will feel strengthened and encouraged in the discharge of duty, by a perfect assurance. derived from an intimate acquaintance with the people of North Carolina, that honesty of purpose and rectifue of intention in a public officer are more prized. with the people of North Carolina, that noncest of and rectifude of intention in a public officer are more prized by them than exalted talents, and are the surest passports than confidence and esteem. I come, gentlemen, to the to their confidence and esteem. I come, gentlemen, to the discharge of these high duties at a most interesting period

of our history.

In the extraordinary social progress that characterizes the age, North Carolina has borne her part in a manner gratifying to her citizens, who ever take pleasure in her moral and

A well directed system of public education, established by law, furnishes primary schools in all parts of our territory; so that, at this day, every child of the State has the means of education placed within its reach. Through the benevolent enterprise of individuals, schools and colleges for instruction in the higher branches of learning have been established in almost every county. The unfortunate and the afflicted, too, have been cared for; and the Institution for the deaf and dumb, and the blind, and the Asylum for the institution of the the insane, will prove enduring monuments of the Chri charity and virtuous wisdom of your predecessors. Our educational system is but an index to the state of re

ligion and morals among our people. We may, without sell exaltation, turn our thankful hearts towards the Suprem exaltation, turn our thankful hearts towards the Supreme Being that their growth has so signally prospered in our midst. We are now in the full enjoyment of the rich fruit of that free and universal religious toleration which forms a distinguishing feature of our government; and, instead of the jarring of conflicting sects, we have the harmonious action of all denominations of Christians, in teaching the great truths of practical religion, and introducing that moral training among the people, which is an essential preparation to their exercising properly the functions of self-government. The material progress of the State has been fully in unison with our intellectual and moral improvement. North-Carolina has now within her limits a line of two thousand miles of safe inland navigation, adapted to the uses of either steam safe inland navigation, adapted to the uses of either steam or sailing vessels, which, with six hundred miles of railway or sailing vessels, which, with six nundred miles of raniway, in actual operation, affords convenient market facilities to three-fourths of her population, spread over two-thirds of her territory. Other public enterprises, embracing in their design the entire State, are now in successful progress. And after all the expenditures from the public treasury, necessary to the accomplishment of those objects, it is a fact, as ry to the accomplishment of those objects, it is a fact, as gratifying as it is true, that there exists amongst us, to-day, more individual and public wealth than at any former period.

Upon all whom the people have entrusted with power devolves the responsibility of fostering and protecting these, the most vital interests of the State. Happily for the public welfare, upon yourselves, with whom is all legislative power, this burthen principally rests—nowhere can the great interests of the State be so safely reposed as with the representatives of the people.

sentatives of the people.
Whenever Executive action may be proper in col with these or any of the varied interests of the State, it shal be directed with an object single to the public good, and ac cording to those principles already announced by me to the

I indulge in an entire confidence that any efforts of min

I indulge in an entire confidence that any efforts of mine to add to the efficiency and increase the usefulness of our system of public education will be sustained by the cordial and unanimous approval of our people; so deeply are they impressed with the benefits we derive from it. Upon this subject there is but one wish, and one desire.

Upon the subject of internal improvements there exists some diversity of public sentiment; which fact is well calculated to give rise to the expectation that I will make known, upon this occasion, the views that I entertain, relative to a further prosecution of our public works. It is upon questions where the people are divided in epinion above all others, that they have reason to expect an unreserved avowal of the sentiments entertained by the public servants. I shall endeavor to acquit myself of this duty with a directness and explicitness becoming this solemn occasion, and the important question under consideration.

The views which I recently expressed ralative to these en terprises, upon frequent occasions to the public, were such as had been maturely considered after due reflection upon the wants of the State, and our ability to construct such

the wants of the State, and our ability to construct such works as are indispensable to a development of our natural resources; and after a careful review of them, I have no reason now to offer for their modification.

Much as has been done towards the physical development of the State, some of our chief sources of wealth have not yet been reached. It may admit of doubt whether the iron interest, for example, capable as it certainly is of expansion, is in a more flourishing condition now than when the foundries of Lincoln forged cannon ball that were employed in the battles of the revolution; while our measures of mineral coal, a leading article in the world's commerce, have only been sufficiently explored to manifest our neglected riches. An agricultural region, too, of undoubted capabilities, and embracing, perhaps, a fourth part of our territory, has thus far made but limited progress, because of its exclusion from the markets of the world.

Due reflection upon facts like these, can leave but little.

Due reflection upon facts like these, can leave but little loubt of the policy which our true interests dictate. A

ty of our own the gentleman referred to as Mr. Walker.—Jour.]

them above mere sectional jeal

olitical factions.

In commending a punctillious observance of all the publications. In commending a punctillious observance of all the public engagements, I know I but utter a sentiment that animates every bosom witin the wide domain of our State. A violation of faith, under any circumstances, is among the most melancholy instances of human infirmity; and in the case of a State, where the public honor has been accepted as a bond, it becomes a crime without mitigation.

First among the rich inheritances for which we are indebted to a virtuous ancestry, are those just and honorable.

ed to a virtuous ancestry, are those just and honorable sen-timents planted deeply in the minds and hearts of our peo-ple, which hold in abhorrence the very idea of a breach of the public faith.

That this inheritance may pass unimpaired to posterity, I am convinced will ever be an object of solicitude with the Legislature. Representing, as you do, the sentiments of the people upon this subject, is a sure guaranty that ample provision will be made to meet with promptness and regularity that are convinced upon the debt of the State; and that vision will be made to meet with promptness and regularity
the interest accruing upon the debt of the State; and that
the sinking fund, created for the liquidation of the principal
upon maturity, will be carefully protected and cherished.

It is perhaps proper that I should make some reference,
upon this occasion, to the condition of our State as a member of the Federal Union; and to the relations she sustains

towards her associates in the Confederacy.

It is a fact, much to be deplored, that the same tranquili ty and repose which have so constantly attended our dom ty and repose which have so constantly attended our domestic concerns, and under which our varied interests have strengthened and grown, have not so uniformly characterized our association among the States of the Union. Aggressions upon our political rights and private interests, in common with those of the other Southern States, by a class common with those of the other Southern States, by a class of our fellow-citizens residing in the northern portion of the Confederacy, have given rise to complaints that are well known to all, and engendered animosities destructive of that mutual friendship, which should ever characterise so intimate a relation. Indeed, so determined and persistent have been these aggressions, that the extreme remedy of a dis ruption of the Union has become to be frequently suggeste

and familiarly discussed.

Grievous as are these causes of discontent, we are not pre pared for the acknowledgment that we cannot enjoy all of our constitutional rights in the Union. Should that day un-fortunately come, but little doubt need be entertained that our people will act as best comports with their interests and honor, and with the sacred memories of the past, to what

ever result it may lead. In the meantime, our bearing in the Confederacy should be in accordance with the consistent and dignified character of the State, and such as becomes a just and Christian people the state, and such as becomes a just and christian people the state. gage the attention of men, yet firm in the maintenance of that equality without which any association would be a liv-ing badge of shame; tolerant in others of those differences of opinion which result from education, association, climate, soil, and the many causes which tend to influence character in its formation, yet yielding nothing of the convictions of our own judgment; abstaining from hasty and intemperate threats, as inconsistent with the dignity of a sovereign State yet not slow to protest, firmly and deliberately, against im pending injuries; always deliberating considerately and discreetly, resolving with decision, and executing those resolve with certainty, boldness, vigor and courage. Such a cours will, at least, gain us the high reward of our own self-respect part of such as are disposed to infringe our rights; failing in which, however, it will fortify us before men in whatever position we may think proper to occupy in the events that

may follow.

It would subserve no useful purpose to make more particular reference at this time to the unhappy dissensions that exist between the two classes of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States; or to speculate upon the disastrous consequences to which they may lead. At no time an agreeable service. I would especially refrain from obtruding them upon your reflections this day. We enter, to-day, upon a new year in our brilliant career of self-government, and Americans works when reveals deserted it folicities exherit cans, everywhere, may well devote it to feliciting each other upon the many happy circumstances that surround our condition.

And, out of sacred memories of past sufferings and toil in a common cause, a contemplation of present splendid power and grandeur as a nation, and expectations of the triumphs that yet await this great republic triumphs that yet await this great republic—sentiments that must fill the minds and breasts of all Americans on this national festive day—there naturally arise hopeful anticipations of the permanence and durability of our political sys-

The patriotic emotions which this day excites are calculated to bring to mind another, memorable in the history of the country; a day now fifty-seven years past, when Mr. Jefferson, upon a great occasion, stood before his assembled countrymen, and declared with solemn emphasis: "I pelieve this the strongest government on earth.' His prophetic wisdom, which has so often proved a beacon light to the people of this country, guiding them in times of imminent peril to a secure haven, is well calculated to inspire us with encouragement and hope in our present embarrassment. There is a strong common sense among the American people which is not quick to desert them, and which trimphs over obstacles and solves intricate political questions. imphs over obstacles and solves intricate political ques umpns over obstacles and solves intricate political questions that perplex the mere theorist in governmental science. Upon this good sense, under Heaven, may we not securely rely for the preservation of our present happy political organization, dispensing to a remote posterity the same blessings we have enjoyed under it, and julfilling that high destiny among men which Heaven has ordained it?

I will now, gentlemen, in obedience to the constitution, subscribe, in your presence, the oaths of office, relying npon an Infinite Power for wisdom and strength, to enable me to discharge properly the solemn obligations they impose; and, for a benignant judgment of my official action, trusting to the indulgence of a generous people.

At the conclusion of the address, Gov. Ellis was greeted

with the warmest applause.

The oaths were then administered by Chief Justice Pear

son, and subscribed in presence of the Assembly. The Governor, Ex-Governors, &c., took their departure, the Senators returned to the Senate Chamber in the order in which they had arrived, and both branches of the Legislatue immediately afterwards adjourned till 10 o'clock on Monday. From the Newbern Daily Progress, 4th inst. In noticing, a few days ago, the good time that some of our law-makers were having at Wilmington, we had

occasion to speak of them as being on the water, but now,

the scene having changed, we have to speak of them as having been in the water. While at Goldsboro', on Saturday, we were introduced to Messrs Walker and Reeves, two very clever gentlemen, members of the present Legislature. They had been to Wilmington, where they spent a day or two, and were now on their return from Beaufort. One of these gentlemen (Mr. Walker) informed us that he had never been East of Goldsboro' before, and hence we were much leased to hear his expressions of satisfaction at what he

had seen. It seems, however, that the visit of the gentlemen to Beaufort was rather an infliction than enjoyment, as far as comfort while there, was concerned. They had been told, going down, they would reach Beaufort in time for supper, but they found to the stomach's bitter disappointment that it was midnight when they reached there. The cars reached Morehead City at the usual time, say about 10 o'clock. Here instead of finding a ferry boat able to take them over in 15 or 20 minutes, they were compelled to get into small boats, leaving their baggage on this side, and put out in a dark fog, for Beaufort. After sloshing about and around for about 15 minutes they hauled up at the point from which they started But after a "council of war" had been held, with increased resolution, they again put out and made the wharf on the Beaufort side, as before stated, about midnight. A very unseasonable hour for supper, surely.

But their misfortunes were not over, for next day the

Ferry Boat was put in order and our law making friends, with others, put out to visit Fort Macon and other no-table localities in the neighborhood, but when over near the fort, somewhere, they informed us, from ignorance or mismanagement on the part of those who were working the boat, she was suffered to get aground and heavy waves rolling at the time caused the boat to fall over to one side, when she began to fill with water. Here was trouble, but one filed a being will sate labor outside trouble, but our friends being willing to labor outside the halls of Legislation as well as in them, "waded in," and assisted to right the boat, after which they succeed in making Beaufort again. Just fancy grave Senators and gifted Representatives up to the — waist in water and the sea rolling heavily, heaving away to right

ferry-boat. In all seriousness, it does seem to us that our Beaufort friends should either make the terry boat that they have serviceable and reliable, or get one that is. Certainly, with the present condition of things, they cannot expect that any one will ever visit them a second time, unless under compulsion. Were this the first time that we had heard complaints about the want of facilities for crossing over from Morehead City to Beaufort we would not allude to it, but we hear it almost every day. Let them at once remove the evils of which there is so much complaint.

[We presume Gen. Walkup, of Anson and Union, is

JCHN H. SAULS. From the Charlotte Democrat. Correspondence.

The Legislature appointed a Committee to inform the Hon. Thomas Ruffin of his election to the Supreme Court Bench. A friend at Raleigh has kindly furnished us with the correspondence between the Committee and Judge Ruffin, which we publish below:

RALEIGH, Dec. 11th, 1858. HON. THOS. RUFFIN, Dear Sir: In obedience to a Joint Resolution passed by the Senate and House of Commons this morning, we beg leave to inform you that on yesterday you were again elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of the General Assem-

We are instructed to request you to accept that high post of honor and duty, to which your state with the voice has called you, and to add another to the long list generally.

Jan. 6.—103&19-1w. post of honor and duty, to which your State with one render to your country.

May we be permitted to say that though you can-

not increase the measure of your fame, your State hopes that you will continue and prolong the period of your

We cannot conclude this note without an assurance of our happiness at the course the Legislature has tho't proper to pursue, and an earnest appeal that you will ot decline the honor it has sought to bestow. We are, most sincerely, your friends,

W. J. Houston, M. C. WHITAKER, JOHN KERR. W. N. H. SMITH, M. W. RANSOM.

RALEIGH, Dec. 15th, 1858. GENTLEMEN: I left home before your letter, inform

ing me, efficially, that I had been elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, and requesting me to accept the high trust, had arrived there; and I have just received it. No event could have been more unexpected by me, or have created more surprise. When, at an advanced age and after long service, I heretofore resigned a seat in that Court, it was with the sincere desire of enjoying the repose and quietness of private life; and I thought I had then laid down the cares and responsbilities of office forever. It would not be sincere if I were to conceal that it is painful to find myself disappointed.— To give up my retirement is against my feelings and breaks up all my plans for the short remnant of my life; and, after abandoning for six years the study of the law, I feel, and I fear others will feel, that, at the age of seventy-one, it is an act of rashness, unsuitable to that age, to undertake again the labors of the judicial station, to which I am called.

But it has pleased the General Assembly to tender this renewed expression of confidence in my diligence and fidelity, and in a manner which touches my sensibilities most deeply; so that I am led to believe that in their opinion and in that of the country, it is my duty to enter once more into public service. Under the circumstances I also suppose it to be obligatory on me to obey the commands of the Legislature. Therefore, as a duty, I forego my own inclinations and accept the office bestowed on me; and will endeavor with what impaired three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on ability I retain, to execute with my associates, its functions. I return to the General Assembly the most un-

to the authority of the public will. The manner in which, gentlemen, you have made the communication to me, and the kind terms in which you have expressed your hopes and wishes for my usefulness which should be carefully preserved. in office, lay me under great and lasting obligation to cach of you individually.

With high consideration I am, gentlemen,

Your faithful friend and servant, THOMAS RUFFIN.

To Messrs. W. J. Houston, M. C. Whitaker, and others, Committee.

A Brain and Nerve People.—One who appears to sale Agents

march 16th, 1858 comprehend the American people, physically speaking, says with no little justice: "The Americans are in fact becoming nothing else but brain and nerve. Fat and fibrine are only valued as they sell in markets, and muscle is only thought of as it pertains to our draught anius so nervous that life is becoming to us but one continued spasm. Our movements are like those of a dancing jack. Even our pastimes are so intense that they fatigue us as much as our business. The so-called rest which we begrudgingly give ourselves wears us as much as our work. We cannot bear to have another called more 'smart' than ourselves, and we will die and be buried rather than not become as rich as our neighbors. There is ever the same unsatisfied restlessness, whether we go abroad or stay at home. Nobody shall travel faster or see a given number of objects in a less number of hours than ourselves, no matter at what cost of money or health. There is no impossible Alps that we will not climb, and no deep cave of earth or sea that we will not explore. There are none who shall not grow numb before ourselves on the highest frozen peak, and there shall be none who can hold their breath longer under water. When the guide is not looking there is no King's throne or Pope's coair on which we will not sit. There is nothing with the scope of human ability which we will not undertake, and when we boast of what we have accomplished there are none who shall draw a longer

Relief Fire Engine Company, held at their Engine House of the Hots Monday, January 3d, 1859, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

elected : C. A. Mitchell, Secretary, re-elected

P. P. P. PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They soothe pain; they protect the chest; they extract the coagulated impurities and soreness from the system; they impart strength; they are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body; they are porous; all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence, are freely worn ten times longer than any other plaster, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. Where these Plasters are, pain cannot exist. Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each

| Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account. Truly yours, "CHARLES FOSTER." Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y. JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio. Jan. 7, 1859-19-3m.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA .- For purifying the blood !! The original and general article purely Vegetable, every where celebrated for its Efficacy in the cure of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system. As an alterative, mild aperient and renovating agent it is unequalled; the happy results it produces arises from its containing in a highly concentrated form all the medicinal virtues of the best Sarsaparilla.

Fulton street, New York.

For the Destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants,

Than gnawing rats, bed-bugs and fleas. Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests.—
It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Black River Chapel, New Hanover county. Specifications Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern governments and colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article base has been patronized by all Eastern governments will be made known on the same day.

G. W. BANNERMAN, JAMES KERR,

are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. Lyon. Re member-'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice, While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice. Sample Flasks, 25 cts.; regular sizes, 50 cts. and \$1. BARNES & PARK, New York.

Jan. 7, 1859.—19-1m.

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism : The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints;

The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds; The Mustang Liniment cures Sores and Ulcers: The Mustang Liniment cures Caked Breasts and

Nipples ; The Mustang Liniment cures Neuralgia: The Mustang Liniment cures Corns and Warts: The Mustang Liniment is worth 1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c. Will you answer the question? Did you ever hear of any

ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world-in Europe, Asia or America-who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York. 19-1m

PROFESSOR DE GRATH would state explicitly that he s the discoverer and sole possessor of the secret of the manufacture of Electric Oil, which could not be purchased for ufacture of Electric Oil, which could not be purchased for \$1,000,000—and \$50,000 will be given to any chemist who will make it. My Oil has performed all the cures in the Ledger for years past. Ask Col. Grant, 26 North Tirteenth street, Dr. Killingsworth, Dr. Keyser, now at, St. Lawrence Hotel; Geo. C. Boyer, 302 North Third street; Mrs. Cannon, Coates street; Paul Jones, Jarvis street; Mr. Cripps Thirteenth and Girard avenue, and others ad infinitum, who have been cured of Rheumatism, &c., by my Oil; and I will not be responsible for the evil consequences of the base imnot be responsible for the evil consequences of the base imitations. Beware and be safe. Sole Depot for the pure and delightful Electric Oil, No. 39 South Eighth street, near Chestnut. Price 25 cent, 50 cents and \$1.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants

THE SELLING QUALITIES OF BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. QUEBEC, CANADA, June 20, 1854. We have no doubt it will sell well here. Send us on Toss. JOHN MUSSON & CO.

Montreal, Canada, July 1, 1854. have's Holland Bitters. We want Send us 2 gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters. medicine of this kind in our market. JOHN BIRKS & CO., Medical Hall SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

There is quite a ready sale here for your Boerhave's Holand Bitters.

WM. H. WOLFF,
per. H. B. PEARSON. Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 25, 1856. Send me 3 dozen more Boerhave's Holland Bitters. I will J. R. PATTON. remit on receipt of same. LEWISTON, PA. Dec. 24, 1856.

Send me 6 dozen Boerhave's Holland Bitters, per R. R.-vill remit, less discount. CHARLES RITZ. will remit, less discount. Wellsburg, Va., Nov. 1, 1856.
Send me another box, 3 dozen, Boerhave's Holland Bitters. It is taking the lead here of all other Bitters.
WM. H. KIRKER.

YORK, PA., Feb'y. 4, 1857. Please send me, per express, 6 dozen Boerhave's Holland itters. We are entirely out. C. A. MORRIS & CO. Sitters. We are entirely out. Louisville, Ky., Jan'y. 29, 1857. We have a great many calls for your Boerhave's Holland Bitters, and would like to have the agency.

WM. SPRINGER & BRO.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Governmen Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. These Pills should not be taken by females during the first

Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the feigned thanks and acdnowledgements for the honor con- Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of ferred on me; but, at the same time, I undertake the the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a task with very great diffidence and entirely in deference cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,) Rochester, N. Y. N. B.—\$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any au

thorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by eturn mail. For sale by Druggists generally.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Whole

ATTENTION. THE AFFLICTED WORLD: MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and mals. Our stimulating climate and our fast habits makes Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY.

Sole Proprietor. Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 10-t15ap'59 Nov. 5th. 1858

MARRIED.

In Columbia, Tennessse, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Dr Pise, Mr. ISAAC B. HAWLEY, of Fayetteville, N. C., t Miss ALICE M., daughter of Wm. H. Hardin, Esq.

DIED.

In Washington City, on the 23d ult., Mrs. E. J. DOVI



TIME POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the obe. Other articles claim to alleviate pain and distressthis cures. Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Plan At a regular meeting of the members of the Howard ters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstra and Scientific men. RHEUMATISM

James H. Mitchell, Foreman, re-elected; M. Murray, 1st of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers Assistant, re-elected; J. Spellman, 2d Assistant; William | Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon HORSES, CATTLE, &C. such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin. Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the

MUSTANG LINIMENT. VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!

Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes :- "That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin,) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for \$150 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up

420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. (Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became nnmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very

Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.

This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. John Daniels, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for \$800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 00 per bottle.

BARNES & PARK, New York. January 7th, 1859 GREAT BARGAINS AT LONG CREEK. THE OLD FIRM OF BLUMENTHAL & BRO. is now dissolved. I hereby offer my entire stock of GOODS at cost for cash, consisting of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c. Thank-

January 1st, 1859. 19-4t*

NOTICE. JAMES MURPHY,

January 1st, 1859. A TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Bladen, Columbus and Robeson. JOHN W. ELLIS. Prompt attention will be given to all business entrus WHITEVILLE, N. C. Address. Jan. 7th, 1859.

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fl Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

Ants, Moths, and all pests of the cermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

BWAX, 7 B. . 23 @ 25

do. Fulton Market,..19 00 @20 00

Poultry, Chickens, live, 15 @ do. dead, ..20 @ Turkeys, live, .75 @ 1 do. dead, \$ b. 121@ Sherr, \$ head,

Alum, 39 bush.,20 @

Liverpool, & sack, ground, cargoo 00@

Porto Rico,... 71@ New Orleans,. 61@ Muscovado,... 7 @ Loaf & crush'd,11 @

SOAP, # 15......5 @ SHINGLES, # M., Contract, ...4 00 @

R. O. Hhd..,12 50 @20 Ash Head'g,.8 50 @12

Shipping,...0 00 @ (Mill, prime, .7 50 @ 8 do. inferior to ordinary, .3 50 @ (

TIMBER, P M

TALLOW, # Ib.,. TOBACCO, # Ib.,

On deck.

\$ 00 @ 00 @

Sperm35 COFFEE, \$ B.

Java.....

Laguayra ...

St. Domingo...

St. Domingo...11 @ Corrow, \$7 fb. ord. to mid'g...11 @ strict mid'g...00 @ good mid'g...00 @ Corrow Bagging,

Sheeting, Pyd. 8 @ Yarn, Pho. 18 @ Ecce, P dos. 18 @ FEATHERS, Ph. 45 @ FISH, P bbl., Mullets 6 00 @ 7

Provential and the second seco

LAND PLASTER, # bbl. .1 50

Per ton,.....10 00 GRAIN, & bushel,

Eastern 80 @ N. River..... 50 @

IRON, \$2 ib.

English, ass'd. 41@ 00

American, ref. 31@ 00

do. sheer. 0 @ 00

do.hoop, ton 90 00@95 00

Swede 51@ 00

Lims, \$2 bbl. 75 @ 80

do. fm store 0 00 @ 1 10

Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00

Floor Boards,
rough....15 00 @16 00
planed....18 00 @19 00
clear.....25 00 @30 00
Wide boards.14 00 @15 00

Scantling....12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff,

rough edge. 0 00 @13 00

re-sawed... 0 00 @15 00

Hhds 23 @ Bbls. 32 @ leans. 00 @

25 35 00

Note.-River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the

water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \$ M.; Tar and

when brought # Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, ac-

FREIGHTS:

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 6TH. 1859.

kinds of country produce have been light, owing principally

to the interruption of business caused by the holidays, and

a general winding up of affairs preparatory to commencing

the new year. The annual hiring of hands also taking place

at this season, has materially affected the receipts of pro-

duce both by railroad and steamboats, and the quantity

brought in for the past week or two has been small, but we

may now look for moderate receipts as the river is in good

boating order. For Naval Stores the market has ruled firm,

except Tar, which has declined 10 cents. In Cotton we note

a decided improvement in the market caused by favorable

foreign advices, and it closes with an advancing tendency.

Other articles remain unchanged, and below we give all the

transactions we have been able to obtain up to the time of

TURPENTINE-Since closing our review on Thursday las

the market has ruled steady at former quotations. The ar

rivals have been exceedingly light, being scarcely sufficient

for distillers' uses, and the market closes firm at \$2 80 for

virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 60 for hard. The transactions

SPIRITS TURPENTINE .- The transactions during the week

just ended have been small, owing mainly to the light receipts.

The market ruled steady at 44 cents up to Wednesday

when it closed at & cent advance, and all that could be reach-

ed we learn was taken at 45 cents—supposed to have been

about 1,000 bbls. No sales this morning up to the time of

ROSIN-We have no change of importance to notice in

either grade during the past week. The receipts continue

unsold on market. For No. 1 there has existed a moderate

demand, and the finer qualities sell quick at highest quota-

tions. We note sales of only two or three parcels (about

500 bbls.) at \$2 50 to \$3 25 \$3 bbl., as in quality. In No. 2

there has been nothing done that we are aware of; and quo-

tations in table are merely nominal. In Common no trans-

actions have been reported. There is some demand exist-

ing, but sellers generally are holding at figures above the views of buyers. We quote nominally at \$1 to \$1 05 \$2 bbl.

TAB—The market has continued to rule quiet since our

last, and the transactions since Saturday have been at a de-

BEEF CATTLE-But very few beeves have been brought to

line of 10 cents. We quote sales as follows :

Thursday..... 144 bbls. at \$1 90 39 bbl.
Saturday..... 29 " " 1 90 " "
Monday..... 523 " " 1 80 " "
Wednesday... 197 " " 1 80 " "
Thursday.... 91 " " 1 86 " "

meagre, and there is at present but a small stock remaining

closing our report. We quote sales as follows:

Triesday.... 360 bbls. at 442 cents 7 gallon.
Tuesday.... 360 " " 444 " " " "
Saturday... 250 " " 444 " " " "
Wednesday..1,000 " " 45 " " "

for the week foot up only 1,967 bbls., as follows:

making up our report:

Turpentine and Tar, \$\pm\$ bbl....\$ 00
Rosin.....do....40
Spirits Turpentine...do....00

Cotton, \$\partial \text{bale}, \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \text{Cotton goods, \$\partial \text{foot}, \quad 00 \quad \text{Flaxseed, \$\partial \text{bushel}, \quad 00 \quad \text{Cotton goods, \$\partial \text{cotton}, \quad \text{cotton} \quad \text{cotton} \quad \text{cotton goods, \$\partial \text{cotton}, \quad \text{cotton} \quad \text{cotton} \quad \text{cotton goods, \$\partial \text{cotton}, \quad \text{cotton} \quad \quad \text{cotton} \quad \text{cotton} \quad \text{cotton} \quad \text{cotton} \quad \text{cotton} \quad \text{cotton} \quad \quad \text{cotton} \quad \text{cotton} \quad \quad \text{cotton} \quad \quad \text{cotton} \quad \quad \text{cotton} \quad \qquad \qq \quad \quad \quad \quad \qq \quad \qqq \qq \qq \qq

| Flaxseed, \$\partial \text{bushel}, \quad 00 \\
| Ground Peas, \$\partial \text{bushel}, \quad 00 \\
| Wheat, \$\partial \text{bushel}, \quad 00 \\
| Lumber, \$\partial \text{M}, \quad 00 \text{00} \\
| TO PHILADELPHIA,

Turpentine and Tar, * bbl......

Molasses, # gallon. Cuba, Hhds 23

N. Orleans.

cording to quality.

TO NEW YORK.

Steam Sawed.)

HIDES, 79 1b.,

GLUE, 2 h.,....11 @ GUNNY BAGS,....10 @

.6 00 @ 7 00

per ton, 63 00

Letter from the President of the United States. "EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1854.
"MR. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the

great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.
"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman." The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince

IT IS FREE FROM POISON. MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendant of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."

immense value."

Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th. 1858. "In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. Barnes & Park. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuing and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name.

"E. LYON."
Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a Magnetic Pill. Order them through any mer

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice, But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice. Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and \$1 00. Follow directions.

Use freely and thoroughly.

RARNES & PARKS, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York.

Jan. 7, 1859. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ONSLOW COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—September Term, 1858. Christopher McD. Humphrey, Susan Jane Henderson, Lewis E. Humphrey, John B. Humphrey, David J. Humphrey, Sarah A. Humphrey and Elizabeth J. Humphrey, Contested Will.

Lewis B. Humphrey, Executor of Lewis Humphrey, deceased.

T appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Bazel Humphrey, one of the heirs at law and next of kin of Lewis Humphrey, deceased, is a non-resident of this State It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wil

mington Journal for six weeks consecutively, notifying the said Bazel H. Humphrey personally to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, and become a party thereto, or the Court will proceed to hear the case without respect to him.

Teste,

JASPER ETHERIOGE, Clerk. "BUY YOUR SHOES AT A SHOE STORE." THAT is just the very thing you ought to do; but when you do buy, GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

See that you get new and fresh goods—new stylemade up of materials fit to put in shoes. Our Ladies', Misses' and Children's Work is made un by KING & CO., of Philadelphia—the model Shoe Hous and for durability and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any House in the city.

style vou may wish. Do not throw your old Boots away, but send them to 35 Market street, and have them repaired neatly and promptly. GO BUY YOUR SHOES FROM Jan. 6, 1859-103-1t-19-3t. MURRAY & BLANEY.

ORDERS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER. ANY OF OUR PATRONS, wanting articles in our line, may hand in their orders, leave their measures, &c, and we can supply them at New York prices and less.

We are prepared to make to measure, SHIRTS—the celebrated "Yoke Seam"—in any style desired, and of Cotton or Linen bodies. Also, Collars of every description known. Of SHUBERT'S FRENCH DRAWERS, we have the exclusive selected and warrant them the best extiles in year.

sive sale, and warrant them the best article in use Call and leave your orders at BALDWII Jan. 5, 1859—102-1t—19-1t 38 Market st. OUR NORTHERN MERCHANT TAILORING ES-TABLISHMENT
TS NOW CONDUCTED BY KEEN, SCOTT & CO.

with whom we are connected, and any gentleman wishing a suit made North, can be accommodated at shortest notice. If the article made does not fit, and please in every particular, it need not be taken out of our house. We give you all the advantages of Northern work, and put you to n inconvenience.

Those who prefer to patronize home, can do so and have work made here, or, through us, North,—just as they please.

work made here, or, through us, 177, 177, We can do the best work in either place.

BALDWIN'S, Jan. 5.—102-1t—19-1t 38 Market st. WILL YOU PATRONIZE HOME?

IF YOU WILL, we can sell you any article in our line as low, if not lower, than you can buy in any Northern city. We shall open, the coming Spring, a large lot of Cassimeres for Coats, Pants, &c., besides newly imported Cloths and Vestings—expressly for custom work.
You will save money and inconvenience by leaving your BALDWIN'S orders at

Merchant Tailoring Establishment, Jan. 5.-102-1t-19-1t 38 Market st. A XES!_AXES!!_Turper Long Bitts. For sale by XES !- AXES !!- Turpentine Pattern, and Georgia

ZENO H. GREENE. TAILS :_NAILS : :_ 100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4 to 20 penny. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

SUNDRIES. 25 BOXES ASSORTED CANDY—packed in 25 and 50 fb. boxes; 50 boxes Raisins—in quarter, half and whole boxes; 50 bbls. Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard—N. C. and Western; 25 kegs Butter; Cheese; Vinegar; Crackers; Soap; Starch; Snuff; Coffee and Sugar. For sale by Jan. 6. ZENO H. GREENE.

WE HAVE DETERMINED TO CLOSE out our Winter stock before making Spring purchases, and would ask the attention of purchasers to the assortment, and the extreme low prices at which we are offering Soft and Wool Hats, Silk Plush, Cloth, Silk Velvet and Silk and Cctton Glazed Caps, Canes, Umbrellas, &c., at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market street.

Jan. 6. CHAS. D. MYERS.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, &c. PRASS BOUND CEDAR PAILS, Cedar Tubs in Nests, Painted do., Painted Pails, Well Buckets, Flour Buckets in Nests, Brooms, White Wash and Shoe Brushes, Buck Baskets, Market do., Fancy do., Coffee Mills, Iron Wire Seives, Wood Boxes; German, Telegraph and Wax Matches; Clothes Lines, Bed Cords, Plow Lines, &c. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, Wednesday 480 2 80 2 80 1 60 Thursday 285 2 80 1 60

S. E. Cor. Market & Sec. sts. SOAP AND STARCH. COLGATE'S PALE, No. 1 and Family Soap; Toilet Soap; Starch, in 12 and 36 lb. boxes. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

S. E. Cor. Market & Sec. sts. FUR AND SILK PLUSH CAPS.

POR GENTS' WEAR, new styles, the most comfortable Winter Cap worn. Will sell the balance of our assortment at lower prices than ever at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market street. CHAS. D. MYERS.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S PLANTation in Sampson county, on Wednesday the 29th ult, his negro man named "MOSES." Said Moses is about twenty-three years of age, about six feet three inches high, weighs about two hundred and fifteen pounds, is light for a negro, and is very likely. Said negro was purchased some four years since from Mr. John Barden, who bought him at Richmond, Va., to which place he had been brought from the Northern portion of that State, to which place he may attempt to make his way.

I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail in Virginia or North Carolina, so I can get him.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S PLANT- at the state in the subscriber in the Sampson county, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1859.

H. BUYKIN.
102-tf-19-tf

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

SCALES.

J. & F. DAWSON,

Charleston, S. C.

Oct. 14

THESE SCALES are now regarded as the STANDARD FOR COR-RECT WEIGHT, and are in use by nearly every Railroad Company, Mer-chant and manufacturing establishment throughout the country. The reputation which these Scales have acquired has been of steady growth from the commencement to the present time, and is based upon the principle adopted by me and never devisted from, of allowing none but PER-FECT WEIGHING MACHINES to go forth from our establishment.

We have more than one hundred

dapted to the wants of every department of business where a correct and durable Scale is required. Call and examine, or send for an illustrated circular.

fatted (a prime lot) was received a day or two since and sold at 72 cents 2 B. BARRELS For Empty Spirits Terpent existed a better demand since our last, and the trai have been quite large. The receipts continue small, and the stock in first hands has become pretty much worked off. We note sales during the week of some 2500 second hand once at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.75 for lots as 180 BROADWAY,
New York.

33-tawim-7-im

New Ports.

Corron-Under the faverable foreign advices received Meal.—100 bushels brought 70 cents 2 bushel.

receipts for the week just ended have been meagre, (owing mainly to the holidays,) and nearly or quite all offered on market has changed hands. At the time of making up our report there is a fair demand from buyers, but for the want of stock to operate upon, the transactions must necessarily be confined to small parcels for a few days. We quote sales during the week of 418 bales, as follows: Saturday, 140 bales at 10½ to 11½ cents for low to good middling; Monday, 135 do. at 11½ cents for good middling; Tuesday, 132 do. at 11 cents for low middling, 11½ a 11½ cents for middling, and 11½ cents for gript and good middling; and Wednesday, 11 11) cents for strict and good middling; and Wednesday, 11 do. at 111 cents for strict middling.

some weeks past, and the stock on market has been materially reduced. We note a fair enquiry from dealers, and for a few parcels a shade advance on previous quotations could no doubt be obtained. We quote nominally at 70 a 75 cents 2 bushel. - Rice. For clean there is merely a retail demand, and the market is fairly supplied. We quote small sales at 3 a 34 cents \$ 1b. In the rough article we hear of scarcely anything doing; Planters generally are holding at at 80 cents & bushel, which figure is above the views of buyers ;-one or two parcels, however, have been put upon market under peculiar circumstances and sold at a less price than

quoted above. HAY-There have been no receipts of either description for the past week or two, and the stock of former arrivals remaining in dealers hands is quite small. We note a moderate demand existing, and a prime article would sell readily at a fair price. In the absence of sales quotations in table must be looked upon as merely nominal.

Lambs,.....1 75 @ 2 25 Mutton,.....1 75 @ 2 25 LIME-Has been in rather limited request since our last and the supply on market may be considered fully fair for present purposes. Sells from store in the small way at \$1 10 29 cask.

LUMBER-River-Has been in moderate demand for the past week or two, and scarcely any has been brought to market for some time. Since our last two rafts have been received and sold at \$7 for scantling, \$9 for wide boards, and \$13 \$ M. for flooring boards.

MOLASSES-Cuba is in very small stock, but we notice merely a retail demand ;-one or two parcels received coastwise, and gone into store. Selling, at quotations in table, as in quantity and quality. PEA NUTS-Have been brought in slowly during the week

just ended; there has, however, been but little demand, and the market has ruled dull at \$1 25 a \$1 40 \$ bushel. POTATOES-For Sweet there is a brisk demand, and but few arriving. We quote at 50 a 60 cents # bushel. PROVISIONS .- In the Bacon market we have nothing new to report. There is a moderate supply of old (N. C. cured) in store, and the demand is limited. We learn that one lot of 15,000 lbs. changed hands a few days since on private

terms. We refer to our table for prices. One or two small lots of new have been brought in and sold, but they were not sufficient to establish a quotation. For Western cured the market has ruled inactive at former prices; light supply in store, and demand limited. See table for rates. ____LARD -Both N. C. and Western make are in moderate stock, and with a meagre demand the market has ruled exceedingly PORK-Northern is in small stock, and with a moderate enquiry the market has ruled firm. See table for prices, at which sales have taken place from store. The arrivals of fresh have been quite light, and we notice a brisk demand. Sales from carts at 8 a 9 cents # 1b.

SALT .- For Liverpool ground the demand appears to have become checked, and the market has ruled dull during the week. About 2,000 sacks were received coastwise a few week. About 2,000 sacks were received coastwise a few Flat Kingsbury, Brown, from McKoy's Landing, (through days since, which have been stored, and selling at 95 cents 10 Locks,) to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with iron ore, and 444 a \$1 \$ sack, according to quantity. Alum continues in good stock, and is dull of sale. We quote from store at 16 a 20 cents # bushel.

Shingles .- No receipts or sales that we can learn of during the past week; market dull. See table for quotations of last sales. TIMBER.—We have no change worthy of note to make in the market for this article. Receipts light, but sufficient for

the demand at present existing. We quote sales during the week of 10 a 12 rafts at prices ranging from \$4 50 to \$8 50 # M.—the latter price for a prime article. FREIGHTS .- No change to make in former quotations, and the market rules firm for coastwise. Nearly or all the ves-

sels now in port have been taken up at prices quoted in our table.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPORTS Of the principal articles from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the year ending 31st December, 1858, as computed from reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with those of the year 1857:

ARTICLES.	1857.		1858.	
	Coastwise	Foreign.	Coastwise	Foreign.
Spts Turp, bbls	114,913	5,843	133,447	3,114
Crude do bbls.	39,207	1,952	70,005	3,322
Rosindo.	461,138	34,851	470,023	12,738
Tar do.	32,724	2,009	25,887	2,159
Pitchdo.	2,700	821	6,127	736
Flourdo.		309	960	10
Timber, P.P.ft.	233,373	303,000	26,733	97,286
Lumber, do.do.		15,186,121	9,557,220	12,654,556
Shingles	772	3,941,500	176,000	2,984,800
Staves	137,200	258,003	33,330	77,637
Pea Nuts, bush	89,753		102,677	
Cotton bales.	12,121	41	24,440	
Do Sheet'g,do.	1,665	ad an area	1,314	
Do Yarn, do.	1,564		1,378	
Do Waste, do.	109	Arran to a	72	
Do Warp, do.	91	and the second	a return	
Newsp'er, bdls	2,705	4	2,474	
Wool, bales,		995 1 300	6	10. 101
Rice, cl'n,c'sks	174	238	425	95
Do.rough, bush		19,000	111,041	
Wheat, bush.	23,599	60	61,411	

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPORTS From the port of Wilmington, N. C., compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, for the fourth quarter of 1858—compared with the fourth quarter of 1857, ending 31st of December of each year:

ARTICLES.	18	57.	1858.	
	Co'stwise	Foreign.	Co'stwise	Foreign.
Spts. Turp., bbls	23,554	3,495	32,869	52
Crude Turp., bbls.	4,157	1,952	17,057	
Rosindo.	94,172	6,731	127,698	552
Tardo.	2,422	450		565
Pitch do.	576	128	1,079	151
Timber, P. Pft.	181,573	m-relial 1	GO LINDS	48,000
Lumber, " "ft.	1.431,908	4,745,325	2,420,729	3,616,280
Shingles	, , , , , , ,	1,630,500	A A SULAR SE	750,500
Staves	15,000	76,000	68 1 Tar 18	8,000
Pea Nuts, bush	9,098		27,242	
Flour,bbls.	428	50	429	
Cottonbales.	2,411	terfored to the	12,927	
Do Sheeting do.	128		209	
Do Yarndo.	50	Mary Carlo Sta	320	
Do Waste do.	7		10	
Do Warpdo.	real Charles	MANAGE AND	14	
Paper, news, bdls.	134	be second by	369	
Rice, rough, bush.		41	6,481	
Do. cleancasks.	85	13	SUMPLE SELECTION	
Woolbales.	20	Contracts 1	2	97 20
Wheatbush.			10,836	

MISCELLANEOUS-COASTWISE. Flaxseed, 197 bushels...
Empty bbls., 83; do. kegs, 1
201.,...
Copper, 5 casks
Soap Stone, 27 bbls...
Liquor, 19 bbls...
Varnish, 39 bbls...
Mdze, 81 boxes, 33 bbls....
I Juniper wood, 20 cords.... Potatoes 43 bbls.; Rags, bales. Beeswax, 11 bags, 3 boxes, 2:
bbls., 2 hhds.
Feathers, 9 bags
Leather, 12 rolls
Iron, 40 tons; Fish, 135 bbls.
Tobacco, 55 boxes. Mdze, 81 boxes, 33 bbis.... | Iron, 40 tons; Fish, 135 bbis... | Tobacco, 55 boxes... | Homony, 5 bbis... | Salt, 1,250 bush.; Moss, 3 bags bbls... | Lime, 45 casks; Skins, 14 bdis... | Lightwood, 8 bbis... | Lightwood, 8 bbis... | Fur, 6 bbis., 3 boxes... | Fur, 6 bbis., 3 boxes... | Tobacco, 55 boxes... | Tobacco, 55

market for several weeks past, and butchers have only a small stock on hand. We note a fair demand, and a good stall stock on hand. We note a fair demand, and a good exticle sells readily at fair quotations. About 25 head stall

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—Flour dull at \$5. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn a shade weaker. Yellow 70 a 72; white 65 a 68. SAVANNAH, Jan. 4. at unchanged prices.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 4.—Cotton.—The demand is good, verage sales, and the market has advanced an eighth. MOBILE, Jan. 3.—Sales of Cotton 8,000 bales—adva to. Midding Ilje., closed active—advancing. MEWHERM, Jan. 5.—Turpentine.—About 300 bbls. of

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—Corrow.—The cales this fermions reached 899 bales as follows:—35 at 101; 181 at 11; 41 at 11; 94 at 11 5-16; 119 at 111; 94 at 11 5-16; 119 at 111; 94 at 11 5-16; 16 at 111; 100 at 111; and 126 at 12 cents \$\overline{\text{Th}}\$.

Grans.—There have been no arrivals of Corn in bulk since our last—but of those reported in our last as remaining unsold, holders effected sales at from 60 to 70 cents for Forth Carolina \$\overline{\text{Dunhel.}}\$ Bome 1500 bushels Western in beganded.

Corn Meal—Receipts from the country have been small for the past week or two, but we notice a fair stock on market, and demand limited. We quote from the granaries at 80 a 85 cents # bushel, as in quantity.

Figh—Market poorly suppled. We refer to table for store rates.

Flour—In this article we have no change of consequence to report since our last review. The arrivals both per river and railroad have been light, and the supply on market has become very much reduced: there is however but little.

Guite sacks, at from 70 to a 75 cents.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Cotton is firm—sales of 3,000 bales; upland 12 11-16. Flour is dull—sales of 4,000 bbis.; State 425 a \$4 50; Ohio \$5 40 a \$5 55. Wheat is very dull—sales of 24,000 bushels; old white 50 cents; new yellow 75 cents; mixed 80 cents. Pork is firm—old mean \$17 a \$17 50; new do. \$17 56 a \$17 65; prime \$13 a \$13 50.—Lard is quiet at 11½ a 11½c. Whiskey is firm at 25c. Sugar is steady—Orleans 6½ a \$2. Kolamos is steady at 37 cents.

Spirits of Turpentine is firm at 48½c. Rosin is buoyant at \$1 55 a \$1 60. Rice is quiet. ditioned sacks, at from 70 to a 75 cents.

and railroad have been light, and the supply on market has become very much reduced; there is, however, but little demand from retailers, and the sales for the week have been confined to small parcels from store at \$5.50 for fine, \$5.75 for superfine, and \$6.29 bbl. for family—closing quiet.

Grain.—In Corn we notice rather more firmness since our last, and the price has gone up a shade. Only one lot of 1200 bushels (a prime article) received and sold at 65 cts.

By bushel, cash.——OATS.—Are in moderate stock, and we have no change to report. No late receipts or sales.——Prass.—The arrivals of Cow have been exceedingly light for some weeks past, and the stock on market has been material.

St. a \$1.60. Rice is quiet.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 3.—Bacon 11 @ 00; Flour—family, \$5.25 @ 5.35; Super. \$5.52 @ 0.00; Flour—\$1.50 @ 0.00; Grain—Corn, \$4.75 @ 0.00; Scratched, \$4.75 @ 0.00; Grain—Corn, \$4.75 @ 0.00; Scratched, \$4.75 @ 0.00; Grain—Corn, \$4.90 @ 0.00; Scratched, \$4.75 @ 0.0

Flour—Receipts light—prices firm.
Corn—From wagons and carts finds ready sale.
N. C. Brandy and Whiskey—Finds ready market at que

Trade in general for the past week has been light. Trade in general for the past week has been light.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—Cotton.—The sales of the week amount to 67,000 bales. All qualities have alightly advanced. Some circulars report the advance id. Sales to speculators 6,500 bales, and to exporters 3,000 bales and closed buoyant with an increased demand. The estimated sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, 1,000 of which were taken for speculation and export. On Saturday afternoon the market was active, with an advancing tendency, closing a shade dearer.

shade dearer.

Breadstuffs—The market was dull but steady, with some Breadstuffs—The market was dull but steady, with some inquiry for good red wheat. Richardson & Spence quote flour very dull, and the sales as unimportant. Western brands 19s. a 20s.; Southern 20s. a 21s.; Ohio 21s. a 24s. Wheat quiet but steady; red Western is 4s. 6d. a 6s. 3d.; white 5s. 10d. a 6s. 3d.; Southern 6s. 6d. a 7s. 3d. Corn was dull and quotations nominal; mixed 26 a 27s.; yellow 27 a 28s.; white 30s. a 31s. 6d.

Provisions.—Beef is heavy and quotations barely maintained. Pork is dull and all qualities have slightly declined. Bacon is dull. Lard is firm but quiet at 54s. a 54s. 6d. Sugar is dull and steady. Coffee quiet. Rice is dull at 18s. a 21s.

Naval Stores.—Rosin is firm and scarce at 4s. a 4s. 6d.; fine 13s. a 15s, Tar 14s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine is dull at

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Breadstuffs are dull. Sugar is steady. Coffee is buoyant.

Money Market.—American stocks are quiet, but steady. Railroads are depressed. In State securities there has been an average business doing, without quotable change. Consols closed at 96% at 97 for account. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £203,000. Money was more active.

Marine Intelligence. PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. ARRIVED.

Dec. 30 .- Schr. J. E. Bowley, Hyland, from Norfolk, Va. o J. R. Blossom; with staves. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A E. Hall. Dec. 31—Schr. Florida, Tall, from Charleston, to Russ & Bro.; with salt.
Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Little River, to Bankin & Martin; with naval stores.
Schr. Ellen Randell, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.
Stormer Plack Piver, Dickson from Favetteville, to D. A.

er Black River, Dicksey, from Fayetteville, to D. A Lamont.

Jan. 1.—Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, fm Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway.

Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Averysboro', to J. T. Petteway.

2.—Schr. H. A. Rogers, Rogers, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth: with modes. . Worth ; with mdze.

Schr. W. A. Ellis, Nichols, from New York, to A. D. Ca zaux; with mdze. Schr. Sidney Price, Gandy, 4 days from Matanzas, to Harriss & Howell; with fruit.

Barque Tivola, Brown, from New York, to C. H. Dudley.

Jan. 3.—Schr. Belle, Moore, from Swansboro', to Jas. M. Stevenson; with corn. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A.

bbls. rosin.

4.—Schr. John T. Williams, Curtis, from New York, to T.
C. Worth; with mdze.

Jan. 4.—Barqueantine Col. John McRae, Barry, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Cooper, from Charleston, to A. D. Cazaux. Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T.

C. & B. G. Worth.

5.—Schr. Moonlight Stutes, from Charleston, to G. W. Davis.
5—Schr. Wm. G. Audenreid, Hewett, from Charleston, to
J. T. Petteway.

J. T. Petteway.

Steamer Amidas, Peck, from Newbern, to Master. 6—Schr. Hattie Ross, Poland, from Portland, Me., to Keith & Flanner; with mdze. CLEARED. Dec. 31.—Brig Lucy Atwood, Paddock, for New York, by

C. Worth; with naval stores and cotton. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A.

Dec. 31-Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Jan. 1-Schr. Onativia, Jameson, for New Orleans, by Allen & Clark; with naval stores.
Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

Jan. 4.—Schr. S. B. Strong, Mott, for New York, by A. D.

Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. 5.—Barque Lucy Ann, Carrigan, for Boston, by Hathaway
Co.: with naval stores, lumber, &c.

& Co.; with naval stores, lumber, &c.
6—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by
T. C. & B. G. Worth. Schr. Odd Fellow, Justice, for Little River, to D. A.

BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY RIND FEVER AND AGUE.

And the various affections consequent upon a disorde red STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Borhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally, instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION: The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not pursuaded to buy anything else until you have given Rechave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

nitations.

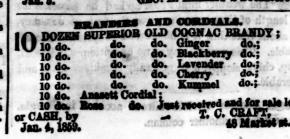
ASP Sold at \$1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5, by the proprietors,

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.,

Manufacturing rharmacoutists and Chemists, Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, DRAKE & M.
LIN, WALKER MEARES, and Druggists generally through out the State. June 8, 1858.—232&41-1y.

PAPER! PAPER!!

150 REAMS of most all kinds and sizes of Writing and Bille Bill, Commercial Note, Billet Note, Bath Post, Commercial Post, Packet Post, Bath Note, Commercial Letter, J Letter, Wove Letter, Laid Letter, White and Blue Letter, French Letter, Packet Post, Commercial Post, English Letter, Packet Post, Commercial Post, English Letter, Packet Post, Commercial Post, English Letter, Packet Post, Flat Cap, Plain Letter, Commercial Post, white and blue: Mourains Wate. Post sale at GEO. H. KELLEY'S Bookstore Jan. 5.



Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Sold also by Druggists generally. [Jan. 7, 1859.—19 1t LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.

For the Destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice. Ac.

Mice. Ac.

BAMUEL BLUMENTHAL.

What greater trouble, in an hour of ease, has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations

On the 1st day of January, Hon. J. W. Ellis was in stalled in the Gubernatorial Chair of North Carolina. recently occupied by Governor Bragg. The transfer of Executive power being simply a matter of course in the ordinary routine of things passed over quietly and without excitement. A brief synopsis of the inaugural address of the new Governor will be found in the letter of our Raleigh correspondent. A full report will no doubt reach us in time, and will be promptly laid before our readers. The recommendations briefly hinted at in the synopsis given are in accordance with the avowals made by Judge Ellis during the canvass of last summer. Our correspondent says that the Governor cautiously avoided stating which road to the Coalfields he preferred. As there is but one road, we are inclined to think that it would, perhaps, be more accurate to say which work he preferred.

The very large majority by which our present Governor was elected-his great personal popularity-his strongly expressed views during the canvass, will give to his recommendations unusual influence and a weight which does not attach to the gubernatorial office per se which really, under our State constitution is clothed with a very limited measure of power, being wholly executive and in no wise a co-ordinate branch of the Legislative power, which is essentially the power of a State. But when an issue has been made upon certain measures in the canvass before the people, and a candidate advocating a certain course of policy is largely endorsed by the popular vote, a weight of influence is given to his recommendations in favor of such policy that can hardly fail to be recognized, and cannot indeed be justly ignored. Few Governors have gone into office clothed with a larger measure of this influence, and we have the fullest confidence that Gov. Ellis will exert all the legitimate influence which his office and position give him, faithfully, fearlessly and patriotically.

The Legislature of North Carolina will, we presume re-assemble to-day for the transaction of business, none the worse for its brief recess. Of the members some have had the opportunity of visiting their constituents: others have availed themselves of the opportunity to become acquainted with their fellow-citizens in other portions of the State, we trust to the mutual satisfaction of all parties. A few of the members favored Wilmington with a visit. We can only hope that they were as favorably impressed with our place and people as we were with them. A good deal of business yet remains to be done and no doubt all will seriously and earnestly engage in doing it to the best of their knowledge and ability, with their views certainly not obscured by their brief relaxation and intercourse with their fellow-

How long can Things go on so?

We all know that juries and magistrates at the North have long been in the habit of setting at nought the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law, or the still higher provisions of the Constitution, upon which that and other laws for the conservation of the rights of Southern property are founded. For no violation of any of these of special pleading may be used to extenuate the mis- of any civilized race. conduct of courts and juries, or reconcile their action with some imaginary code of morals, under the sanction of which they can still flatter themselves with the idea that they are fulfilling their duty as good citizens and honest men, but the broad fact must be apparent that they set out with a deliberate intention that the law they have sworn to execute shall not be executed.

So much for one section. Now for the corresponding action, or, perhaps, we should say reaction, in the other. We allude specifically to the re-opening of the slave trade. Whether the law prohibiting the importation of slaves be a wise and politic or an unwise and impolitic one, we will not pretend to discuss at the present time. It is the law of the land and we have no comes up before the Supreme Court of the United States we can have no doubt of the nature of the decision that will be made. More than this, the majority of the States of the South are opposed to the re-opening of the slave trade. If the measure were submitted to the ac-Congress, exclusively, the trade would not be re-opened by law—the act prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States would not be repealed. We do not believe that there is a majority in more than three State in favor importation of wild Africans at this time -we are not certain that there is a majority in any.-Noisy "patriets" of whatever nation constitute one class of peeple, and quiet citizens who have to make a living constitute a very different and more numerous

What now is the course which parties in some of the Southern States avow their intention to pursue. They have experimentally violated the law of the land-have, as one of their organs, John Mitchell's Southern Citizen, avows, landed two or three valuable cargoes of negroes sentiment of the South to shield them from punishment

Northern captains and crews to bring them in. The of the obligations of a good citizen, or when men, claimterprise. All laws that oppose any particular schemes of profit or ambition, or run counter to any prejudice, are either unconstitutional in themselves, or are superceded by the authority of some higher law, and the attempt on the part of the Executive to put such laws in force is denounced as atrocious tyranny, and the officers engaged in doing their duty in the premises are stigmatized in approbious language, and designated by contemptuous epithets.

Captain Wilkes' Report. We re-publish from the Fayetteville Observer the letter of Captain WIKES, to Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, containing a synopsis of his forthcoming Report on the

Deep River Mines.

It is dated on the 24th and we regret that we were not sooner placed in possesion of it, as we might have been, as, with our facilities of daily publication, it might have easily been before our people several days ago.-The public has been very anxious to see it.

UNITED STATES FUNDS.—It appears from the Treasurer's monthly statement that on the 27th December the amount in the several depositories, subject to draft was \$2,591,536 31. Amount at Wilmington, N. C. systerday, have, on the whole, footed up very satisfaction was \$3,109 66. The funds are getting low. The Secretary to rily. The quantity of spirits turpentine shipped this individual bonds, \$13,104 86 of cash on hand; in all,

advertises the new ten million loan. The weather might hold up and be pleasant for any length of time before or after the first of January, but about that time it is bound to be supremely uncomfortable. This present day is no exception. It is cold, damp, chilly, sloppy, and, generally speaking, mean and

Another terrible railroad accident in Georgia. See account in another column.

As we sit down to write, the hours of the cla of one King and the accession of another, we may well brought on and sold. cry, "The year is dead! Long live the year." 1858 was and is not. It has gone to its account, carrying with it the record of all our lives, of which no mark can oned for. Of all its three hundred and sixty-five days, growth and prosperity.—Daily Journal, 1st inst. none were given to us in vain-of all the deeds done in them—the words spoken in them—the thoughts thought in them, not one has perished. But for good or for evil the old year is past-it is ours no longer-we cannot, by taking thought, alter one word or one syllable of its history, but we may, perhaps, be enabled to improve by the teachings of its experience, and learn to avoid the errors which have impaired our usefulness or marred our best efforts to promote our own good or the good of

Will we do so ?-who knows! Who does not know now frail are all human resolves?—how, year after year nankind follow on in the beaten track, always to be good, always to be happy, always ready to welcome the good time coming but never come. How, year after year the old world and the young are at variance—how youthful hope looks forward to a bright future. while the saddened experience of age mourns over the "good old times" when the world was better, the men braver, the women fairer, and the politicians more honest than they

Both views are mistaken. All the locomotives and elegraphs that ever dazzled the vision of the ardent dispiples of progress, have not one soul among them. They are mere subordinate agencies, and must not be confounded with the great end of human happiness, too much of which has already been sacrificed in the wild hunt after position—in the ruthless pursuit of wealth and power. The question ought not to be how fast you can travel rom one place to another, but how happy you will be when you get there, and how you will enjoy yourself on the road. Thought may travel faster on the telegraph and by the railroad, but the noblest thoughts of uninspired man were sung by blind old Homer, who never dreamed of a printing office, and the purest example of merely human virtue was afforded by George Washington, who knew nothing of a locomotive or a telegraph.

But for all this shall we find with the mechanical in improvements of the age, or shake our heads and cry woe, woe? By no means. The inventions of the age are good in their place. They are valuable. They contribute to human comfort. The enterprising spirit of the age is good, at least it is far preferable to stagnation.-But with all these advantages there are corresponding drawbacks. Too often the real end is lost sight of, or deferred to the means ;-enterprise degenerates into wild and reckless speculation, in which principle itself is for gotten: in the stern battle of life the weak are crushed and the energies of the strong are overtasked, and thu it happens that the most enterprising and the freest peo on earth-those enjoying the largest measure of personal comfort and the best rewards for industry, are the mos laws or provisions of the Constitution will a Northern careworn in expression, the most dyspeptic in habit, and jury render a verdict against any offender. Any amount | without being morose, the most sombre in temperament

> tain wealth or acquire position, lead to those expansions in business and those extravagances in social life which cause revulsion in the one and embarrassment and unhappiness in the other. State, corporate, individual credit is overstrained, and a period of panic like that from which the whole commercial world is just recovering necessarily results at regularly recurring intervals while shallow charlatans cry for tariff or other artificial and unnatural nostrums to obviate the effects of natural ground; that everything pertaining to the prosecution of causes which must work out their own cure.

The broad, common feelings of humanity are above and beyond the power of merely adventitious circumquestion of its constutionality. If the question ever stances. Men and women are born, live, love and die pretty nearly the same under any form of government. Even in the wildest excitement of civil war, the current of domestic life is but slightly interrupted, and the suffering is indeed intense, that can be marked by any large per centage of decrease in the proportion of martion of the Southern Senators and Representatives in riages and births to population. The crisis of 1857-'8 was certainly not of sufficient intensity to scare off any one from the commission of matrimony, the tendency to which, during the past year, came near to assuming the characteristics of an epidemic. Miss Mitford, in one of her charming tales of village life in England, speaks of a good gentle maiden lady no lorger young, who gets into quite a twitter on learning that a lady in her circle is going to get married. "Just to think of it," says Miss Matey, "some one that we know going to get married. It is coming quite near-very near indeed-who knows! Oh gracious!" To all but the incorrigible the contagion appears to have been irresistible, and even those whom it did not quite reach it came very near to. 1858

And of deaths it has had its share, but no more. Some which have been purchased and distributed over the epidemic visitations there have been at New Orleans South. The parties who proclaim their intention to set and Charleston. Some lives have been lost by accident this business on foot, avow their confidence in the public on sea and land, but these hardly affect the grand aggregate of mortality. Some people have been slain in In-We must confess that things look rather dark and dia, but as an average, each second and an eighth has doubtful for the continuance of any bond of union be- claimed its life, with just as much certainty as the pentween parties who openly and mutually ignore all the dulum vibrates, and it has claimed no more. Your turn conditions of the bond. One class of laws are openly and ours will come with just as much certainty as all the violated at the North, and a party is springing up at others. The hour is mercifully hidden from us; for who the South avowing their determination openly to violate | would know it, that he might count the sands of existence another class. If Southern receivers of African cargoes as they run from the glass, or feel the tide of life ebbing can be secured, there will be no difficulty in finding away day by day and hour by hour? It is true, the sands do run, and the tide does ebb, and we know it, but time is past when obedience to law was regarded as one | we do not know how many sands may yet be in the glass, nor do we know how long it will take the tide to flow ing to be such, waited for the sanction of law to any en- away. The hope, that springs eternal in the human breast, keeps suggesting to us long lives and prosperity -a respite from our toils-a reward for our labors. No man yet abandoned all hope and lived. Even the gloomy imagination of the Italian poet could fancy but one place wholly devoid of hope, and that place the abode of the damned, of which absolute despair is the distinctive

> Turning aside from moralizing, and coming to the more practical, if not more congenial topic of business, we may remark that the prospects with which the New Year opens are less gloomy than those which marked the commencement of the last. It is true, the reaction has not been rapid or violent, but there has been a reaction, and it will be all the more permanent in its effects because gradually accomplished. Balances have been adjusted, retrenchments have been effected, and things generally Randolph; E. J. McIver, Moore; Thos. N. Hill, Halplaced in a sounder and more healthful position. The various products of the South have borne fair prices some of them have been sold at rates which could hardly fail to be highly profitable to the producers. Negro property is high and that is the great indicator. The exlast year is the largest in the history of the port, and prices have generally ruled, if not high, at least above an average. The same will apply to other articles coming under the general head of "naval stores." The main falling off is in the timber and lumber business. This was to have been expected, and the vacuum thus created must be and will be advantageously filled by the products of an improved agriculture, to which the people of this section are now turning their attention.
>
> In resenuts and cotton there is a marked improved.

In pen-nuts and cotton there is a market impress, the

year may be easily numbered—before we close, they will be fewer, and by the time this article meets the eyes of our rates very little of the new crop has yet been offered. readers the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hun- Flour is hardly an article of export, but, neither is it dred and fifty-eight will have passed away forever. Like of import. A barrel of northern flour is now never seen the heralds, who, in the same breath, announce the death in Wilmington. Formerly immense quantities of it were

We look to the Legislature for some avenue to the Coalfields. If we can get it, then we see no reason why Wilmington should not continue to grow and prosbe effaced or hidden, no misspent hour fail to be reck- per, nor why the State should not be benefitted by her

> The interest which our neighboring States, of South Carolina and Virginia, take in our affairs is rereshing, if not flattering, and reminds us of that solicitude displayed by a creditor towards his debtor, or a guardian towards his ward, whom he designs keeping in a perpetual minority in order that he may continue employ the resources of said ward for his own use and

Of these solicitous good neighbors of North Carolina Ex-Governor Morehead is the especial favorite. He is their prophet and the Danville connexion his especial mission—the work which he is to effect—the new gospel which he is to preach, in order that Virginia and South Carolina may maintain their favorite relation of two States using, for their own enrichment, the resources of an intervening strip of land, put down on the map as North Carolina, having the number of U. S. Senators belonging to a State, with the legel status of such, but in effect and through her own fault so long a to the present concertion for the Governor thought a rigid system of economy would speedily complete the works in hand; but he would not recommend the adoption of new projects unless urgently needed. To complete our works he more than intimated that posterity owed something territory, and now sought to be again reduced to the same position. The Columbia South Carolinian says, truly, that in that State " the effort now being made to sciled a strict adherance to public faith. He believed secure a charter for the Danville connection is regarded ample means would be provided to meet our liabilities with limit solicitude." No doubt of it. So it is in with lively solicitude." No doubt of it. So it is in Virginia.

it is one that we would never voluntarily impose upon ourselves. We regret that a similar reticence has not fe Connection, or that their zeal should have lead them to should come, then we would be prepared, &c. speak with harshness of their fellow-citizens in other parts of the State, especially in this section, accusing them of illiberality, sordid views of interest, etc., while the cry has been taken up by others whose feelings ought to be more towns, and thus it has been sought to get up a hostility against Wilmington, by accusing her of asking for eveerything, and getting it, too, although, when the figures Duplin in certain cases. of what she has got are asked for, it will be found that she stands among the lowest upon the list of beneficiaries, while she most certainly stands first in the amount she has given towards developing the resources of the State. She does not claim to be the State, but she does claim to be a part of the State, and to have done nothing to forfeit her rights as such; nor does she see why patriotism or State pride should cause her to defer to the interests of Virginia or South Carolina towns, or cease to oppose projects intended to pervert the internal improve ment system of North Carolina to purposes and ends not intended by its projectors, but to guard against which was one of their main objects.

The Washington National Monument. At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, held at the office of the Society in Washington, on the 28th ultimo, the committee appointed to examine the condition of the Monument and other property of the Society, made a report, from which we learn that in six years prior to Feb. 22d, 1855, when the government of the work was wrested from the control of the Board now re-instated. the obelisk had attained a height of one hundred and seventy feet from the surface of the the work was on the place and in the best order; that since that time two courses of marble, each two feet high have been added to the monument; that of this a sufficient quantity of marble was on the ground dressed and finished, and ready for setting to make a course, and of the other a number of rough blocks were on hand; that these were dressed by the persons in possession, and the balance was made up of condemned marble which had been accumulating for years; and finally, that it will require an expenditure of at least \$2,000 to place the fixtures and machinery in a condition to enable the board to resume the progress of the work. Such were the wonderful doings of "Sam."

Suicide in Prison.—We learn that a man named Whaley, confined in Kenansville (Duplin county) Jail, for shooting and wounding a Mr. Judge, one of the patrol of said county, hung himself with his suspenders, on the 30th ult. When the keeper entered the Jail, Whaley was discovered to be standing on his feet but of Cuba, which is soon expected to break out there. A quite dead. It is supposed he committed suicide on the belief that Mr. Judge had died of his wounds. Mr. Judge, at last accounts, was still living, and slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

These be the wo-ful days, the saddest of the year and this first of January is unquestionably the day on which Job was born, and which he wished to have stricken from the calendar of the Almanac of the land of Uz. What with negro hiring, and a fearful looking for of bill and bonds, and the liability to have the deuce to pay, with many other things too numerous to mention. we wonder that people are not ashamed to talk about a happy New Year, which is a barefaced humbug and a

The Cotton shed of Mr. R. Anderson, at Colum bia, S. C., was burned on Wednesday morning, and a bout seventy bales of Cotton and ten head of Horses and

Mr. Geo. H. Kelley has sent us a box of Red Crayons, marked E. Faber, 133 William Street, N. Y. which we find very convenient for marking, directing papers, etc., etc. For sale at Kelley's Bookstore, Market Street.

Supreme Court. Thursday last. Judge Ruffin appeared and qualified as one of the Judges. The Court then proceeded to e-lect a Chief Justice, when Judge Richmond M. Pearson was elected to fill that honorable position. The appli-cants for license to practice in the County Courts of the State, of whom there were twenty-five were then examined, when licenses were granted to the following, four of the applicants being rejected:

beth City, N. C.; Jesse Wilson, Hertford, Perquimans; Nat Allen, Warren; C. F. Lyon, Hertford; Geo. W. Blount, Nash; Ed. Sanders Parker, Johnston; Thos. S. Kenan, Duplin; Lewis W. Howard, New Hanover; Allen B. Parker, Harnett; H. C. Jones, jr., Rowan; Sam. M. Brison, Newbern; James Bulla, Ashboro', ifax; George Gregory, Greensboro'; John Ralston, Missouri; P. E. Spruill, C. W. Spruill, Warrenton, N. C.; N. S. Patterson, Franklin.-Ral. Register.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—REPORT OF HOM. CHARLES MANLY, TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF TRUS-

rement, and expressed a desire to see that theory universally reduced to practice. He spoke of its advance in our own State, and thought that the experience of the last election, when an unrestricted tranchise was for the first time tried, gave no reason to doubt the perma-

pency of our govern Gov. Ellis next took a glance at our State policy government, alluding to the condition of our schools, colleges, asylums, to the spirit of religious toleration which characterized the State racterised the State; and then alluded to our material progress—our 2,000 miles of inland navigation, our 600 miles of railroad, &c., &c., and thought that notwithstanding all the heavy ontlay on these public works, there was more individual wealth and comfort in the State to-day than ever before.

Coming to the question of internal improvements, he said the views held by him in the late campaign were unchanged. He thought it doubtful whether certain in-terests—he instanced the iron interest and that of agriculture in what tie reporter took to be the West, ha eceived full attention. He intimated that the Western N. C. Railroad should be completed and that a coalfield road should be also pushed on. The address was very guarded on these points—not a word having been said to lead to a conclusion as to what work to reach the coalfields was preferred. The Governor thought a rigid | were three others. to the present generation for its exertions, and plainly hinted that said posterity ought to pay its share.

He next alluded to the credit of the State and coun care of the Representative.

The Governor concluded with a few remarks on na It is a task alike thankless and profitless to impugn the motives or question the impulses of individuals, and her Southern sisters, should maintain a dignified bearing. The aggression upon the South had given rise to the crylof disunion, but he did not think the aggressions justified the opinion that we cannot have all our constitution been deemed necessary by the advocates of the Danville tional rights in the Union. If, however, dissolution

Adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday Monday, Jan. 3.—Senate.—The bill to preven fraudulent bidding at judicial sales passed its third read ing and was ordered to be engrossed. The bill concerning the Magistrates of Onslow [allows a majority to act in common with those of the people of their own seaport in ordinary business] was amended, on motion of Mr Humphrey, by adding Carteret, and passed its third reading. Also, the bill allowing Magistrates to call a Special Term of the County Courts of Cumberland and

The bill concerning the deeds of feme coverts was re ected on its second reading. The bill to amend the charters of the Atlantic. North-Carolina and Western N. C. Roads, being the special order was discussed at length, the question being on its indefinite postponement. As before reported, the bill proposes to give a majority of the board of directors to the individual stockholders. Messrs. Douthitt, Gorrell, Leach and Worth supported the bill, and Messrs. Bledsoe, Steele and Edney opposed it. The debate was continued up to two o'clock, when the Senate adjourned. In the House of Commons, to-day, the following bills were introduced:

Mr. Norwood, a bill to incorporate the University Railroad Company. Mr. Bryan, of New Hanover, a bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Wilmington. Mr. Leffers, a bill to incorporate the Beaufort Steam

Ferry Company. of adulterated liquors. A bill to amend the charter of the Farmer's Bankchanges parent Bank to Greensboro' and make that at Elizabeth City a branch—was introduced.

A bill to establish the County of Bragg, was amended so as to read Fagg, and indefinitely postponed. A bill to allow Emily Hooper to return to this State and go into servitude, passed its second reading after some discussion on the constitutionality of the measure. Several bil's to incorporate Mining and Manufacturing Companies passed after being amended so as to provide that the Directors shall live in North Carolina, and to make personal property of Stockholders responsible. A long discussion of rather an amusing character oc curred upon what is jocularly termed the free fight bill

-a bill by Mr. Byrd, of Yancey, to relieve Grand Juries-allows persons to fight without danger of presentment. unless one or the other of the parties feels aggrieved. It was postponed to July 4th, 1859.

Among the ratified bills announced, occurs a bill

encourage the formation of Military Companies in Wil-mington; a bill to encourage the planting of Oysters and Clams; and a bill to charter the White Oak Navigation Company.

Later from Havana_Revolution Anticipated_Com mercial Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28 .- The steamship

phia is below with Havana dates to the 25th inst. The new Spanish military officers have made overtures to the French government to intervene to prevent any revolutionary movement contemplated by the inhabitants of Cuba. Concha has not been consulted in the matter, but there is good reason to believe that there is a revolutionary movement on foot among the people large number of Americans are now in Cuba to aid in the movement, and they are confident of success if France declines to interfere. A Cuban gentleman just arrived from the Island says that the people and a part of the army are ready for a revolution, but they fear the intervention of the European powers.

strong efforts are making by the Spanish authorities of Cuba to obtain the intervention of France. Commercial Intelligence, Dec. 24.—Sugar closed quiet

but firmer, at 91/2; the stock in port 22,000 boxes.— Sales of clayed molasses at 4 1-2. Lard dull at 17 1-2. Exchange on London 113. Bills on New York 3 1-2.

Important from Mexico. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 .- A special messenger, overland from Mexico, brings reports from Guyamas to the

tated, in consequence of intestine political animosities. The Captain of the St. Mary's has released Goerlitz. an American citizen, from prison. The Captain refused to salute the local authorities, nor would be pay the customary honors to Governor Pesquiera, on his arrival, who was engaged in a war against the State of Sinaloa. Information has also been received of the capture of the city of Gaudalaxara by General Degollado, one of Juarez's commanders. The city was given up to pillage, in retaliation for the assassination of Blancante, a er commandant.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 29.- Five large buildings in the same block with the telegraph office were burned last night. Two persons perished in the flames. At noon to-day, there were no signs of the Liverpool steamer now due with later foreign news.

Later from Nicaragua. NEW YORK, Dec. 29 .- Advices from Nicaragua re port that Irissari has been recalled. Two more British ships-of-war had arrived at Greytown. The Nicaraguan government was in fear that 500 filibusters were coming lown from California in the Hermann.

The Yatch Wanderer. SAVANNAH, (Ga.,) Dec. 29.—The case of the Wand-erer being continued, the first witness refused to testify,

Augusta, December 31.—A despatch from Columnate a heavy freshet

'The latest despatch to Adams' Express says that twelve persons were saved, forty killed and drowned on the morning train from Columbus to Macon.

New York, Dec. 29:—The steamer linnow, and Aspinwall, with dates from the latter port to the 20th, and from San Francisco to the 5th inst., has arrived, bringing \$1,494,000 in gold.

Sir Gore Ouseley sailed from Panama on the 8th for Central America, in the war sloop Vixen.

An immense fire had taken place at Valparaiso, doing damage to the extent of \$3,000,000—insurance \$1,726,-

000. The fire originated in the Union Club, and burnt the entire range of buildings from the passage Edwards through the Plaza del Orden to the Quinebrado de San Some of the firemen lost their lives, and a num-

ber of persons were seriously injured.

Montevideo dates to the 1st state that the U. S steamers Fulton, Water Witch and Harriet Lane had

A petition has been brought before the Peruvian Congress to sell guano from Chincas river at \$30, to be delivered alongside ship, to any purchasers. The bill was likely to pass. Ecuador was still blockaded, the only vessels allowed

to enter the port being the steamers. No fighting had occurred, but Ecuador was rapidly raising an army.

The American ships, Lizzie Thompson, and Georgians have been fitted out as transports to carry troops against Ecuador.

The surveying schooner, Fennimore Cooper, reports some ten or twelve of the reported islands and shoals on the route from San Francisco to Honolulu to be myths. Joel McDonald, an ex-policeman, and John Leavy, constable, were killed by thieves whom they were attempting to arrest at Columbia, California. One of the murderers was captured and hung summarily. There

Benjamin F. Moulton, a well known expressman, was killed at San Francisco by Joseph W. Brewer.

Thos. Brown and Marshall Multon were killed, and John Chambers bady wounded, near San Andreas, Calaveras county, by a Mexican, in self-defence. A Train of Cars Swamped in a Flood_Forty Lives

Augusta, Dec. 21 .- Forty persons were killed or drowned this morning in the train from Columbus to Macon, in consequence of the heavy flood produced by the incessant rains of the last few days. The cars were completely submerged.

SECOND DISPATCH. Augusta, Dec. 31 .- The morning train to Macon ran off the track at Adams' Mills, in consequence of a culvert being washed out by the heavy flood. J. H. Miller, engineer, the fireman, and wood passer, and conducter Spell were killed and several passengers were drowned. The number and their names are not yet known. About thirty persons were aboard the train, and about a dozen were saved. John Peck, a train hand, brought the news. His account is rather confus-

ed, but further particulars are expected. The morning train from Macon also ran off the track two miles from Columbus, and the fireman and a woodpasser were killed. G. W. Smith, the engineer, had his jaw broken. The passengers were uninjured.

THIRD DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, Dec. 21.—The train due here this morning from Macon run into a culvert near this place, killing two of the hands and injuring the engineer.

I'he train going to Macon, with twenty-nine persons on board, including the hands, fell through the bridge, sixteen miles from this city, killing seventeen persons.— The following bodies have been recovered; Two Misse Grices, of Salem, Alabama; Wm. H. Snell, a train hand; a lady and three children, of Texas; two ladies from Columbus, names unknown.

The other bodies have not been recovered. Twelve persons were saved :- Dr. Walker, of Columbus : Dr. Phillips, of Alabama; S. W. Blaker, of New York; Conductor Snell; a gentleman from Texas and another from Alabama, and four others, names not ascertained Among the killed it is believed is Thomas O'Brien, of Charleston; Laura West, of Georgia; Mr. Van Ness and Celeste Sharp, and W. P. Dupee, the latter of Houston county.

The Difficulty between Spain and Mexico. Washington, Dec. 31.-Late and direct intelligence from Havana reiterates that much excitement prevails there concerning the President's message, but affords no basis for the belief that a revolutionary movement is contemplated. The general tone of the advices is such as to warrant the assertion that the intervention of the French government has not been requested for any pur-

While it is repeated that the authorties at Tampico have, through the efforts of the Captain General of Cuba. satisfied the claims of certain Spanish subjects—this being an isolated case—the additional statement is made that the difficulties between the government of Spain and that of Mexico are in a fair way of an early adjust-

From another source of information in this city there are doubtless good grounds for the recent telegraphic statements from New Orleans concerning the filib ng movements against Cuba.

From the Boston Post. Escape of a Slave_A Boston Police Judge on a Wild

On Monday afternoon, with stealth and quiet, Police Judge Russell, Deputy Sheriff Irish, several of the harbor Police, and a few "friends of the black man."-acting upon information received from Holmes' Hole, where the vessel under notice had previously called, went down the harbor to the narrows and there boarded the brig William Purrington," from Wilmington, N. C., with a writ of habeas corpus to serve upon the body of a fugitive slave who had escaped by concealing himself on board the vessel while at Wilmington. But, though such a flight had been made, the slave was not found, he having escaped by some means unknown to the captain, and the party returned to the city. The mate of the William Purrington furnishes the following account: "The vessel left the river on the 4th inst., and on the morning of the 6th, during the mate's watch, a negro was found stowed away in the steward's pantry. He was ordered out, and asked where he came from, and to whom he belonged. He replied that his name was Philip Smith, and that he belonged to the widow Smith.— He said he had been on board the vessel ten days when liscovered, having visited the brig when she was loading

in the river, and hid Limself in the pantry on board.-The mate immediately told Capt. Bryant of the presence of the slave, when the captain gave orders for the vessel to return and land the negro. They bore up for Nor-folk with a W. S. W. wind, and had got within five miles of that port, when the wind changed to N., and blew a gale, which drove the vessel far out to sea. After being knocked about in the gale for three days it moderated, and they again bore up for the southern coast, and made Cape Charles, but could not reach Norfolk on account of the head wind. Although the captain was very desirous to land the negro, as he wished to escape being amenable to the laws of North Carolina in carrying away a fugitive slave, yet he was compelled by head winds and a scarcity of provisions, to relinquish his object, and accordingly put away for Boston. coming up she went ashore on Lovel's Island. While the vessel was ashore, and before sunrise, the slave jumped for the land, and before he was missed, he had made good his escape from the Island, by hailing a passing sloop, who took him on board and brought him up to the He has not been seen since by any one connected

The captain's expenses for the voyage were increased \$200 through his efforts to return the slave. The crew of the vessel was made up entirely of colored men, but we do not learn that he suspected any collusion between them and the slave.

The Cuban Revolutionary Movement. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29 .- It is currently reported nere that the emigration of Americans to Cuba has been going on quietly for months past, and is supposed to be invited by the revolutionists. A secret agent of the government, located here, is unable to detect any illegal

erer being continued, the first witness refused to testify, and was imprisoned for contempt. Capt. Frazier, of the steamer Augusta, testified that he carried one hundred and seventy negroes within two miles of Augusta, on the 13th of December. They were unable to speak English, and he believed them to be Africans. Capt. Chrysty, of the steamtug Lamar, refused to testify.—

The case was continued. Numerous witnesses are in attendance, and much interest in the proceedings is whose memory slackens; I can recooleer whose memory slackens are memory slackens. the crigin of your illustrious family, or perhaps you got your title of Count for some great victory." "I never was a soldier, Prince." "Oh, then, you have no doubt been an ambassador?" "No." "Minister?" "Noi. been an ambassador?" "No." "Minister?" "Neither." "What post, then, did you occupy?" "I had the bonor to serve his Majesty in the capacity of butler." "Well, that is very henorable, my dear Count." Suwarrow then rang the bell for his own butler, and addressed him—"I say Troschka, I have teld you repeatedly every day that you must give up drinking and thieving, and you don't listen to me. Now, look at that gentleman; he has been a batter. His powered, but being neither a dranked now a thirt, you must follow his creample."

Dec. 30th, 1858.

TRAVELING SHAWLS AND BLANKETS. For sale by Dec. 30th, 1858.

READY-MADE SHIRTS AND COLLARS, A SUPERIOR extractly, for sale at low prices, by L. S. WILLIAMS.

Dr. Decase' Appelatments.

Wilmington District.

1. 2, Wilmington, Fifth street.

8. 9. Topsail, Scott's Hill.

22. 23. North East, Rooky Point.

29. 30. Onalow, Richlands.

5. 6. Wilmington, Front street.

12. 13. Whiteville, Whiteville,

19. 20. Sampson, Cedar Creek.

26. 27. Bladen, Bethlahem.

5. 6. Elizabeth, Wayman.

12. 13. Smithville, Zoar.

19. 20. Dunlin, Cariton's.

RAIN AND FRESH.—The long-continued rains have produced a heavy fresh in the Cape Fear. We hear of the passing down the river of portions of the Locks and Dams, one of which is said to have struck against the Clarendon Bridge with tremendons force, but without damaging it.—Fayetteville Observer, 3rd inst.

NEW BOOKS

UST RECEIVED per Adams & Co's. Express, at Kelley's JUST RECEIVED per Adams & Co's. Express, at Kelley's New Bookstore, some fine New Years presents. Women of Beauty, from Semiramis to Eugenie, a Portrait Gallery of Female loveliness, heroism and influence, with 19 fine steel engravings; by Frank B. Goodrich. Edgar Allen Poe's Poetical Works with original Memoir. Sunday Afternoon in the Nursery, illustrated. Songs for Little ones at Home.

Minstering Children, illustrated, a Tale dedicated to childhood, very interesting.

hood, very interesting.

The Sheepfold and the Common, or, the Evangelical Ramble, a valuable production.

The Beautiful Home and other Letters, to a child.

The New Priest in Conception Bay, a new and interesting

Lucy Howard's Journal; by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, a very pleasant book for all leasant book for all

A Lexicon of Freemasonry, a new improved edition.

The Julia, by the Author of vara, a new and pleasar Adventures of Captain Simon Suggs taking the Census

Georgia Scenes, Characters and Incidents.

Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor; by W. E. Burton.

Fields Pear Culture, a manuel for the cultivation Pear.

Monteiths History of the U.S., a new School Book.

Websters new University Pronouncing Dictionery.
Willards History of the United States. Andrews Latin Lessons, National 4th and 5th Readers, the First Dook of Science, by Norton and Porters, new and

best book.
Leary's Reckoner and Coin Book, Southern Harmony.
Rollo Books, Jonas Books, Lucy Library.
Charles Lambs complete works in 4 and 5 volumes. THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD. MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL, just received and for sale in Wilmington, N. C., (at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle,) wholesale and retail by

DRAKE & McLin.

N. B.—Call and get an Almanac for 1859 gratis, with tes-

TUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:-20 bags Rio Coffee; 20 bbls. C. Sugar; 20 "Flour; 2 hhds. light brown Sugar;

10 bags Laguayra Coffee. T. C. CRAFT, No. 48 Market St. Dec. 29th

JUST RECEIVED,
BOXES CRACKERS—Butter, Sugar, Lemon, Boston Congress and Cup.
25 boxes Cheese—a first-rate article.
10 bags best Rio Coffee; 10 barrels C. Sugar. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, S. E. cor. Market & Second sts.

FLOUR. STOKLEY & OLDHAM are constantly manufacturing the BEST FAMILY FLOUR, at the CAPE FEAR FLOUR MILLS, Wilmington, N. C. For sale at the Mills, and at their store, No. 5 Sor

Water street:
In whole barrels and half barrels; In bags containing one-half; In bags containing one-fourth; In bags containing one-lourin;
In bags containing one-eighth.
They keep constantly on hand, at the Mill, and at their store, FRESH GROUND MEAL, HOMMINY, CRACK-ED CORN, COW-FEED, SHORTS, BRAN, &c., &c.

They also keep for sale-CORN at wholesale and retail; OATS at wholesale and retail;

HAY at wholesale and retail;

HAY at wholesale and retail;

Marshall's FINE SALT, in sacks;

Liverpool ground ALUM SALT, in sacks;

North Carolina FLOUR on consignment.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of New Hanover. IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER passed at the Fall Term of the Superior Court of Law, held for the County of New Hanover, a Special Term of said Court will be held

at the Court House in Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next; at which Term, parties upon the State Docket and their witnesses need not attend.

JAS. A. WRIGHT Clerk, By DuBRUTZ CUTLAR Deputy. 94-6w-d&w.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1858, I ASSOCIATED with me in the Mercantile Busines, my brother, W. A. Heyer. The business will hereafter be transacted under the

NOTICE. A LL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, by Note or Account, will please call and settle by the 5th of January, 1859. If not settled by that time, they may expect to be waited on.

THOMAS C. CRAFT.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. HE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

SATURDAY, January 8th, 1859. \$324.000. SORTEO NUMERO 610 ORDINARIO. CAPITAL PRIZE_\$100,000 Prize of\$100,000 ! 6 Prizes of\$2,000 1.00 50,000 30,000

20 Approximations... Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each; 4 of \$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$15,000; 4 of \$400 to \$10,000. Whole Tickets \$20: Halves \$10: Quarters \$5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

ills on all solvent Banks taken at par. AT All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C." December 20, 1858.

HAVING DETERMINED TO MOVE WEST, I offer for sale all my LANDS in this County, viz: 400 acres where I now live, adjoining the town of Whiteville, with about 100 acres cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, 200 good Oak and Hickory and 100 Swamp; 1,540 acres from 1½ to 3 miles West of the above and on both sides of the W. & M. Railroad, good Pine, Oak and Hickory, about 100 acres Swamp, with 7 tasks of Turpentine, 2 small Dwelling Houses, 4 or 5 Cabins, good Storehouse and one of the best stands in the County for a Store and Distillery, and

would make a fine Cotton farm, in good hands, being beau-tifully situated; 531 acres 42 miles Southwest of Whiteville Depot, with about 200 acres of rich Swamp, partly ditched. If it would be any inducement to the purchaser I would sell 10 LIKELY NEGROES, all but 2 young, 8 of them men. would take p.easure in showing the premises to any one wishing to purchase. CALVIN HAYNES. vishing to purchase. Whiteville, N. C., Oct. 21st. WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. FRONT STREE1, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL-WORK AND MACHINERY of all kinds.

Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.

All work warranted as represented.

AGCash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

JOHN C. BAILEY.

Proprietor.

PERSON & STRANGE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP IN CIVIL BUsiness, in the county of New Hanover, and will practice in the County and Superior Courts. Their office is the
same as heretofore occupied by Mr. Strange on the South
side Market st., between Third and Fourth sts.

ROBERT STRANGE.

QUNNY BAGS.

O-OO Just received, for sale by HATHAWAY & CO.

can be had at the HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM, 34 Market st. [D20]

READY-MADE SHIRTS AND COLLARS, A SUPERIOR Dec. 36th, 1858.

J. S. WILLIAMS.